

# THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

ORGANIZATION · EDUCATION · CO-OPERATION



## THE REAL GOVERNING BODY

THE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE INVESTIGATING THE MONEY TRUST IN THE UNITED STATES FOUND THAT BY A SYSTEM OF INTERLOCKING DIRECTORATES 180 MEN CONTROLLED \$25,325,000,000 OF THE NATION'S WEALTH. IN CANADA THE NUMBER OF MONEY KINGS IS MUCH SMALLER AND THEIR POWER IS RELATIVELY MUCH MORE ABSOLUTE. THE BANKS, THE RAILWAYS AND THE SPOON-FED MANUFACTURERS CONSTITUTE THE REAL GOVERNING BODY OF THIS COUNTRY. THEIR CHIEF WORK CONSISTS IN HANDING THEMSELVES FRESH FAVORS, PRIVILEGES AND BOUNTIES UNDER COVER OF OUR DEMOCRATIC INSTITUTIONS, WITH A SET OF TIMID OR GREED-BLINDED POLITICIANS AND A PARTY-BLINDED PRESS MAKING NO PROTEST AGAINST THE CEASELESS ROBBING OF THE COMMON PEOPLE.

JANUARY 29, 1913

WINNIPEG

CANADA



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ORIGINAL CHARTER 1854

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WINNIPEG

## UNION BANK OF CANADA

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Total Assets, over ..... 69,000,000

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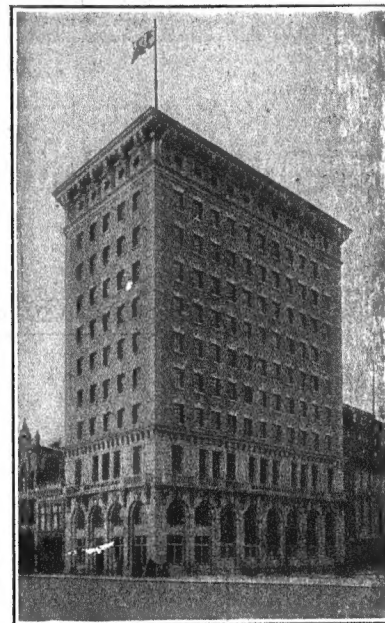
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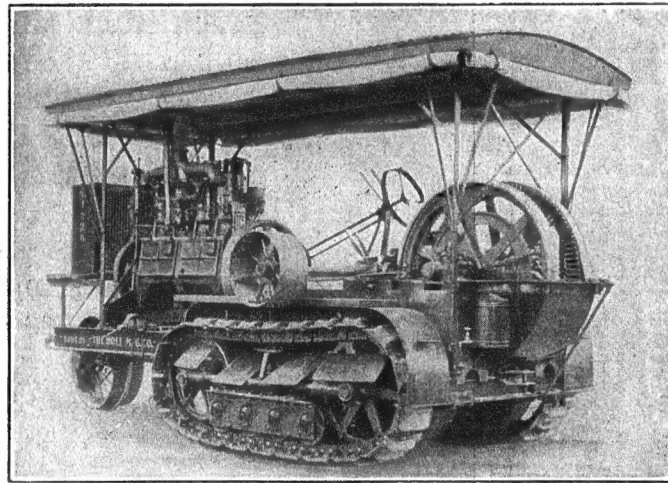
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Head Office, Winnipeg

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The Guide is the only paper in Canada that is absolutely owned and controlled by the organized farmers. It is entirely independent, and not one dollar of political, capitalistic or Special Interest money is invested in it. All opinions expressed in The Guide are with the aim to make Canada a better country and to bring forward the day when "Equal Rights to All and Special Privileges to None" shall prevail.

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Send money by express, post office or bank money order. We cannot accept responsibility for money sent loosely in a letter.

#### WHY SIXTEEN CENTS A POUND?

It has already been made clear that the post office could effect a very large measure of public economy by using its facilities to their full capacity, and that this could be accomplished by a reduction of the rate of parcel post to the very great advantage of the general public. The question that presses for solution is: Why sixteen cents a pound? That is the rate that has been fixed for parcels of merchandise mailed in Canada to be delivered in Canada. That the Canadian post office is willing to carry books, circulars, maps or printed proofs at one cent for two ounces is an indication that this is a feasible rate, that it is willing to carry samples at eight cents a pound is a further indication, for there is no apparent reason why these things should be carried at a sacrifice. The rate of two cents for the first four ounces and one cent for each additional four ounces, on roots, bulbs, seeds and cuttings has the appearance of being a carefully calculated rate of actual cost. This is as far as we can deduce anything from our own internal postal rates.

16 Cents in Canada—12 Cents to Places Abroad

When, however, we consider the rates on parcel post fixed by our own post office on parcels mailed in Canada for delivery abroad a new light is shed on the subject. A parcel may be mailed from Vancouver to Newfoundland for fifteen cents a pound, though if the same parcel were only to be carried from Pictou to Halifax the rate would be sixteen cents. Still worse, a parcel may be mailed in Vancouver for Bermuda, and the sender will only have to pay twelve cents a pound postage, while were he mailing the same package to a friend at New Westminster ten miles away or anywhere in his own country, to provide for intercommunication within which the post office specially exists, and for the rates within which his own government has its own way and where that government might be expected to give him the most favorable rate possible, he would have to pay sixteen cents. Still again the Vancouver man can mail his package for twelve cents a pound to any place in Great Britain or the Leeward Islands for twelve cents, while to mail it to the address across the street from his office a very benevolent Canadian Government will charge him sixteen cents. Some will reply that these are special rates to places in the empire for the purpose of binding it together. Does that explain why it costs less to post a package to England than to Newfoundland, a near neighbor whose good will we most especially desire to cultivate? It certainly does not explain how our benevolent government has done the kindness of allowing us to mail parcels to Mexico for twelve cents, while they demand every cent of sixteen cents a pound to carry parcels between Montreal and Lachine, between persons who are both paying taxes for its support.

#### For the Few Against the Many

That in the face of all this we have the sixteen cent rate is an anomaly. It is possible that at one time this high rate was necessary. That a price is once fair however is no indication that it will be fair for ever. Though it might seem so by the way the post office has stuck to it there is really nothing unchangeable about the sixteen cent rate. Among the excuses for making no change are that the United States rate is sixteen cents, that the express companies object to any lowering of the rate, that some country store-

# The Grain Growers' Guide

GEO. F. CHIPMAN, Editor.

JOHN W. WARD, Associate Editor.

Published under the auspices and employed as the Official Organ of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, and the United Farmers of Alberta.

The Guide is designed to give uncolored news from the world of thought and action and honest opinions thereon, with the object of aiding our people to form correct views upon economic, social and moral questions, so that the growth of society may continually be in the direction of more equitable, kinder and wiser relations between its members, resulting in the widest possible increase and diffusion of material prosperity, intellectual development, right living, health and happiness.

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January 29th, 1913

Number 5

## Are You the Man

We are Looking for A Man Who is ambitious, determined to be successful, who wants to earn big money, is industrious, honest, and willing to pay the price of success by working for it.

If You Are the Man write us at once. We have a big paying position to offer you. We will start you in business for yourself, teach you how to conduct it successfully and give you every opportunity to establish a permanent profitable business of your own.

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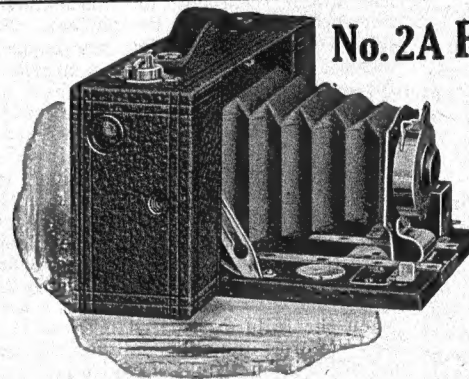
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We publish no free "boosters," and all advertising matter is plainly marked as such.

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Change of advertising copy and new matter must reach us seven days in advance of publication to ensure insertion.

keepers believe it would injure their business. With these is the inertia that makes it easier for all governments to do nothing than to bring in a measure that is certain to meet with the opposition of some very powerful interests. Ex-postmaster-General Lemieux recently stated in Parliament in reply to a categorical question put to him by Postmaster-General Pelletier that he would favor a reduction in the rate of parcel post. The government could therefore count on no great opposition from its political opponents. As clearly shown by the above comparisons taken from our own postal regulations the sixteen cent rate is not imposed as a business charge computed on the cost of the service, else we must be making a sacrifice to make friends with Mexico with which we have a cheaper rate. It cannot be too clearly understood that our parcels are carried by the post office at a prohibitive overcharge maintained for the very purpose of restricting the use people will make of it in the interest of the few who object to the use of the mails by the people at commercial charge. That is why we pay sixteen cents a pound.

—Montreal Witness, March 15, 1912.

#### EXHIBITS FROM RURAL SCHOOLS

The Manitoba Educational Association intend to have an exhibition of school work, from ungraded rural schools, at the convention to be held in Winnipeg during Easter week. Prizes of \$25, \$15 and \$10 are offered to teachers of schools sending in the three best exhibits. The exhibits should be general in nature and may include work in several or all of the following lines: composition, penmanship, drawing and painting, geography, and handwork, such as light woodwork, clay modelling, raffia, paper-folding, weaving and sewing.

All exhibits must be sent to the secretary, P. D. Harris, Central Collegiate Institute, Winnipeg, not later than March 20. Each exhibit should be carefully labelled with the name of the school-district and the grade of the pupil whose work it is.

#### DIRECT LEGISLATION PROGRAM

Moose Jaw, Sask., Jan. 16.—The Direct Legislation League of Saskatchewan in continuing its campaign for the Initiative and Referendum, is arranging for public meetings throughout the province. Mr. S. J. Farmer is billed to speak at the following places in addition to those already announced:

Heward	Jan. 27	.....afternoon
Froude	" 27	.....evening
Weyburn	" 28	.....evening
Estevan	" 29	.....evening
Gainsboro	" 30	.....afternoon
Glen Ewen	" 30	.....evening
Carievale	" 31	.....afternoon
Carnduff	" 31	.....evening
Alameda	Feb. 1	.....evening
Oxbow	" 3	.....afternoon
Prober	" 3	.....evening
Midale	" 5	.....afternoon
Yellow Grass	" 5	.....evening
Milestone	" 6	.....afternoon
Wilcox	" 6	.....evening
Rouleau	" 7	.....Aft. or E.
Drinkwater	" 8	.....Aft. or E.

#### FARMS FOR SALE

You may wish to dispose of your farm. If so, tell your brother farmers about it. Your farm may be just what he wants. Save the Real Estate dealers' commission by advertising it in The Guide and doing your business direct. A small ad. on our Farmers' Market Place page will get you a buyer.



# News from Ottawa

A STEEL "STEAL"

The West Indies Agreement—Government Inspection of Banks  
(By The Guide Special Correspondent)

Ottawa, Jan. 24.—What with the consideration of the new Bank Act, the West Indies trade agreement, and other topics of more or less general interest, this has been a fairly eventful week at the capital. No effort was made by the Government until to-day to resume the debate on the naval resolutions, and, as a consequence, very little has been heard on the matter. The members of the Opposition are curiously silent and the impression generally conveyed is that word has been passed to them to keep mum on the subject, and that the tip came from no less a person than Sir Wilfrid Laurier, who, no doubt, fully realizes that the longer consideration of the measure is delayed the better will be the chance to successfully block it should he definitely decide to adopt this course. One prominent member of the party in discussing the present ominously quiet situation the other day in all probability described it correctly when he said: "We're putting on our war paint, but saying nothing about it." Whether the war paint will remain on is a matter which will not likely be settled until the government makes a more determined effort to press the resolution, and, perhaps not until the second reading stage of the bill is reached.

## \$294,000 For Steel Men

Early in the week Sir Wilfrid Laurier elicited some information from Hon. J. D. Reid, minister of customs, which should prove to be a bad black eye for the big steel-interests who are demanding a renewal of the bounties or increased protection. The minister admitted that towards the end of the year duty to the extent of \$294,000 had been remitted on 75,000 gross tons of steel rails admitted into Canada at Fort William for Canadian railways. The rails were imported by the Algoma Steel company to fill orders and the duty remitted was fifty per cent. of the whole. Mr. Reid said that fifty thousand tons of these rails were used by the Grand Trunk Pacific and twenty-five thousand tons by the C.P.R. in order to complete certain lines of railway in the west before the crop commenced to move. Before remitting the duty, he said, the department had been satisfied that the Canadian rail producing companies were not able to produce the rails, or any part of them. He did not give details of the information on which his action was based to the House. This will come later, however, as Sir Wilfrid Laurier has moved for all the facts in regard to the remission with the idea of discussing the matter in the House. It will be noted that the steel company and not the railways benefited by the reduction of the duty as, so far as the records show, the rails were imported to fill contracts previously made with the railways at a fixed price.

## English Critics Snubbed

The second reading of Hon. Geo. E. Foster's bill to ratify the trade agreement with the West Indies was marked by a number of interesting developments. A. K. Maclean, junior member for Halifax, made a vigorous attack on English Unionists for interfering in Canadian affairs and practically charging that Canadians who voted for reciprocity are disloyal; Dr. Michael Clark made a slashing speech in which he contrasted the small benefits to be gained by this and other proposed arrangements as compared with what has been lost by the defeat of the reciprocity pact; and Mr. Foster admitted, as the result of a continuous fire of cross questions, that it is not the present intention of the government to make any change in the British preference.

The manner in which Mr. Maclean cut loose on our over-seas critics astonished the House, as the disposition of Canadian Parliamentarians has been to ignore these attacks. He said that Mr. Foster's assertion that had reciprocity not been defeated there would have been no West Indian agreement was unworthy of the minister. The inference

was that the dissolution of the Empire and the extinction of Canada would follow. "We have been treated," said Mr. Maclean, "during the past year, or last few months, to many inane, puerile remarks from travelling Unionists who have come to this country to tell us that the Conservative party of Canada saved the Empire in 1911, by reason of the defeat of the reciprocity agreement, and such remarks seem to be readily accepted by many. We have had the meddling and vacuous views from visiting Unionists such as Mr. Walter Long, as to the effect of trade with the United States upon our Imperial relations, and which were usually offensive to the people of this country. I protest against these observations by representatives of the British Unionist party. It is very difficult for a large section of the Canadian people to endure the contented ignorance of English opinion respecting some Canadian affairs and it is only proper and natural that on this side of the water it at times should be resented."

## Foster's Reciprocity Bill

Dr. Clark's pro-reciprocity speech was even a bit more vigorous than is customary with him although along the usual lines. He welcomed the agreement because it would tend to widen trade, but thought it was a very small mouse for a very big mountain to bring forth. The proposed agreements with Australia would be comparatively insignificant as compared with reciprocal trade with the United States and Mr. Foster's visit to Australia was "a frivolous bit of statesmanship." He made his best point in commenting on the fact that as a result of the agreement a duty is to be imposed on cocoa imported from foreign countries. This would not tend to reduce the cost of living. "One thing is made clear," observed the doctor, "that under this agreement the horses of the West Indies will get their hay from Canada cheaper, but the human beings of Canada will pay more for their cocoa." In this connection it might be as well to state that our annual importations of cocoa, duty free, at the present time exceeds three million pounds, of which the West Indies sends some 700,000 pounds. The effect of the agreement will no doubt be to increase free importations from the West Indies, but on the article imported from other countries a duty of seventy-five cents per hundred pounds will be paid.

Hon. W. T. White, who had not intended to speak, broke into the debate in order to tell Dr. Clark that he is a protectionist because he favors a Canadian navy. The minister rather patronizingly informed the Opposition that reciprocity is dead and buried forever and that the country might as well forget about it. Mr. White is so cocksure about this that he is going to be dreadfully disappointed if the country ever decides that he is wrong about it.

## Wheels Within Wheels

There have been interesting and unexpected developments this week in connection with the discussion of the Bank Act on the motion for the second reading. It appears that some dozen or so Conservative members representing Western Ontario constituencies, many of whose constituents were badly stung by the failure of the Farmers' Bank, have practically given a pledge that the government would reimburse them for losses sustained. The government has not been able to see its way clear to take this action, being influenced no doubt by the well grounded fear that if those who lost money through the failure of the Farmers' Bank were reimbursed it would constitute a precedent which it would be impossible to get away from in the future. Moreover, those who have suffered by other bank failures would have a legitimate claim for similar treatment.

The Western Ontario members, it is understood, in order to force the hands of the minister, have decided to put up

a strong fight against the Bank Act as submitted to the House by Mr. White. They have made a demand for a provision establishing government inspection of banks. The spokesman of the dissatisfied group up to the present time has been Major Sam Sharpe, member for North Ontario, and a brother of the member for Lisgar, Manitoba. In a speech delivered on Tuesday evening he criticized the bill more severely than any of the Opposition members who had preceded him and was roundly applauded by his confreres from Western Ontario.

The action of Major Sharpe was all the more striking because in his speech on the second reading Hon. W. T. White, Minister of Finance, took special pains to impress upon the House his belief that with the branch system of banking such as exists in Canada government inspection would not do. He pointed out that in order to pronounce upon the character of loans made all over a country such as Canada the knowledge would be requisite of local conditions, of industries, of companies, of men and of the entire mercantile conditions of Canada. That work, he said, is carried on today by the bank's staff and the only man thoroughly acquainted with conditions in any particular community is the local manager.

"I submit," said Mr. White, "that government inspection, for the reasons which I have given, would be entirely ineffectual and illusory. It would only have the effect of creating a false sense of security upon the part of the public. I desire to say here—I may have occasion to say it again—that the best security of the public must always be the integrity and ability of the officers and directors of the chartered banks."

"Notwithstanding certain failures that have occurred, I personally hold the view that the officers and directors of the chartered banks are men of a high order of ability and integrity."

## For Government Inspection

But here is what Major Sharpe had to say on the same subject: "Representing a rural constituency, I have conferred with a good many people in the rural districts, and, in offering my suggestion, I say that the Finance Minister, in not making provision for a system of government inspection, has not caught the spirit of the people. To use a colloquial expression, he has not had his ear to the ground, or, if he has, it has been the wrong one, because I believe, in view of the disastrous failures which have occurred during the past few years in connection with our banks and the serious losses suffered by the people of this country—admittedly through defects in the Bank Act which required drastic treatment—that the overwhelming sentiment of this country is in favor of some system of government inspection in connection with these institutions. I think the Minister instead of diagnosing the case as one requiring a surgical operation, prefers the milder treatment of administering homeopathic doses to the patient. The provisions for inspection are entirely absent, and there is merely a provision for a shareholders' audit, which is entirely inadequate to meet the public demands. The only redeeming feature I can see—if there is a redeeming feature, and I doubt it—in connection with the failure of the Farmers' Bank, is the fact that it has been the means of concentrating the attention of the House upon the defects of the act. I have suspicions that the ex-finance minister did not go on with his revision at the time when the failure occurred because that was the crux of public indignation, and public opinion would have forced this House to have made some changes more radical than have been made in the bill proposed to the House by the ex-minister of finance. Now that the tide has ebbed somewhat, and public feeling has subsided, we are going to allow the bill to go through with very slight changes, with the result that the same old conditions will exist; we will have a few more failures and will be lamenting the fact that we never had government inspection."

## Wants Grain Growers' Advice

Major Sharpe advised the minister to have a representative of the Western Grain Growers give evidence before the



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# ESTIMATE FREE

Banking and Commerce committee when the bill is considered in detail.

An instructive and decidedly radical speech was made by Mr. W. F. Maclean, who accused the minister of finance and Mr. A. K. Maclean, the leading Opposition critic, with being too conservative. Mr. Maclean came out flatfooted for government inspection. He advocated an inquiry into the banks by a monetary commission before every revision of the act. He also advocated the establishment of a national bank for Canada, to be known as the Bank of Canada, which would have control of all the Dominion note issue and be the official bank of the Dominion and Provincial governments.

Mr. Duncan Ross, in a thoughtful speech, criticized the bill. He made an interesting statement that, in addition to the dividends paid on stock the Canadian banks have made by way of profit the entire one hundred and six millions which constitutes the total reserve of the banks.

## A FOREIGNER

Mr. Bryce, the British Ambassador, tells this story to illustrate the exalted opinion that he thinks Americans generally have of their nationality.

It was in a schoolroom, and during a review of history since the creation.

"Who was the first man?" the examining teacher asked.

"Washington," hastily replied a bright boy, quoting a familiar slogan, "first in war, first in peace, first in the hearts of his countrymen."

"Wrong. Adam was the first man." Oh," the pupil sniffed disgustedly, "if you are talking about foreigners—"

## HE GOT ORDERS

Blink (the wholesaler)—"Well, how many orders did you get yesterday?" Gink (the salesman)—"I got two orders in one shop."

Blink—"What were they?" Gink—"One was to get out and the other was to stay out."

Pleasure appeals to the senses alone; but happiness appeals to the spirit, and it is created by love and goodwill.—Lilian Whiting.



# The Brain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, January 29th, 1913

## SASKATCHEWAN PEOPLE DISAPPOINTED

On another page we publish a detailed and critical review of the Saskatchewan Direct Legislation Bill, written by the secretary of the Direct Legislation League of that province. It will at once be apparent to even the casual observer that the Direct Legislation Bill which the Saskatchewan Government has prepared and placed upon the statute books falls far short of what the Saskatchewan people have expected. This Bill still leaves all expenditure of money in the hands of the legislators, and not subject in any way to the will of the people. Control over expenditure is one of the essential requirements of any satisfactory Direct Legislation bill. The lack of a publicity pamphlet is also a serious error in the Bill, as it has been found where used to be a great relief from the misrepresentation of party newspapers. But, as Mr. Farmer points out, the Bill might have been made some use of, had it not been for the provision by which it is to be put to a referendum of the people. The Government has decided that this cannot become operative unless it is supported by at least 30 per cent. of the total number of voters in Saskatchewan. Mr. Farmer's figures, showing that at the last election the Liberals polled only 33 per cent. and the Conservatives 24 per cent. indicates, in our opinion, the utter impossibility of securing a favorable vote upon the Direct Legislation bill. It would require an organization with tremendous financial backing to secure the thirty per cent. affirmative vote in a special election upon this bill. If it were otherwise quite satisfactory there would be some inducement towards an extra effort to have the bill endorsed at a referendum, but it seems useless to spend every ounce of energy in an almost hopeless attempt to secure the passage of a bill which in itself will be of very doubtful value when secured.

## ST. GEORGE, THE MODERN DRAGON SLAYER

St. George, England's Patron Saint, lived in a past so distant that his exploits, save the vanquishing of the dragon, are lost in the mists of antiquity. England's modern Saint George, none other than Lloyd George, the little Welsh barrister, is likewise obscured by the hundred battles of which he is the centre. He wrestles not with mythical dragons, but with the real monsters ever preying upon the hearts and hopes of the common people. Land monopoly, perhaps the parent of all other economic evils, has read its death warrant in the famous Lloyd George Budget, although a reform so revolutionary cannot be worked out all at once. Other monsters obstructing the path of labor are being put to rout by the Insurance Act. Even death and taxes are not such terrors to the mind of the working classes as the haunting dread of sickness, unemployment and penniless old age. These are the real dragons which will bite the dust if this new Lloyd George measure accomplishes its purpose. Old age pensions, of course, are already in force. The Insurance Act insures 15,000,000 workers against sickness and those of certain trades against unemployment. With certain exceptions every person between the ages of 16 and 70, employed in the United Kingdom under any contract of service or apprenticeship and whose yearly income does not exceed £160 must become insured. This embraces 75% of the adult male population and 25% of the women. The fact that he is compelled to insure necessarily arouses the ire of the typical John Bull, but now that the benefits are falling due this hostility

steadily wanes, and thousands who a few weeks ago were bitterly cursing Lloyd George, are already rising to call him blessed. The Chancellor never expected this action to be popular with the people for a good while at least, since it took fourpence a week out of the pockets of 14,000,000 workers and as much as £10,000 a year from the employing class. The employer's share of the insurance premium is threepence to the workingman's fourpence a week, while the Government provides two-ninths of the benefits. Taking sickness and old age pensions as two divisions of one scheme, a yearly provision is made of £31,750,000, of which the employers pay £8,750,000, the workers £7,500,000, while the Government pays £15,500,000, or practically half of the total. A resolute crusade is undertaken by the same Act to stamp out sickness among the working population. Generous appropriations are made towards medical service for every worker, the State paying nearly £2,000,000 a year to the doctors. £1,500,000 is set aside towards the building of sanatoria, for the white plague in England and Wales sweeps away 50,000 lives every year. For the first time the nation finds itself organized to combat disease and its inevitable consequences, unemployment and penury. The sick pay, ten shillings a week for men, seven shillings and sixpence for women, while not large, will serve to keep many homes together which must otherwise be broken up, and is expected to reduce by fully one-half the pauper population. Every year 800,000 mothers will receive a maternity allowance of thirty shillings. It goes without saying that the heavy expenditures incurred by these schemes of social betterment are derived in large measure from the new sources of revenue discovered by the Lloyd George Budget. All in all, the common man in Great Britain stands a better chance in the stress of present day conditions and has more for which to thank his national Government than the workers of any other of the great nations.

## PROTECTION IN NEW ZEALAND

Protection has fallen on evil days. The most highly protected countries the world over are passing through a period of reaction, and the advocates of trade restriction are being driven into a corner. The only party which frankly supported the high tariff of the United States was annihilated in the recent election. The German Reichstag, so protectionist for a generation, defeated by only 34 votes out of 314 the proposal to abolish all import duties on food and other necessities of life. The report of the Toronto Board of Trade special committee to enquire into the cost of living laid special stress, as will be remembered, upon the Canadian tariff in unduly raising prices. New Zealand is the latest to furnish evidence of how narrow is the circle benefited by a protective tariff while the overwhelming majority must bear the burden. The protectionist government of New Zealand appointed a Royal Commission to enquire into the same fruitful topic—the increased cost of living. The findings of this commission furnish cold comfort for the protectionists. The following quotation is a sample:

Highly protected local industries mean that the farmer, gold-miner, coal-miner, flax-miller, gum-digger, and all people employed outside protected industries, including the operators in such industries, must pay more for their living. It also means that the British public, who alone provide us with a free and open market for our exportable products, are treated as aliens, and prevented from sending their products into the Dominion on the same terms as they admit ours. If the British Government adopted the

same attitude to New Zealand, and put a duty on New Zealand meat, grain, butter, cheese, and wool, in order to protect the British farmer, the position would be parallel to our attitude in placing high duties on their manufactures.

The plea that by protecting local industries, the money is kept in the country is a fallacy, as the quantity of locally manufactured raw material would otherwise be shipped abroad, and return the same value. The only real justification is in providing employment for the people; but it has been already shown that only 5 per cent. of the population are affected. Labor-saving machinery is continually supplanting skilled labor in all industries, and the average wages earned in protected industries prove that other and more profitable channels for employment are open.

If protection increases the cost of living to 95 per cent. and gives employment to only 5 per cent. of the population it directly contravenes that great rule of justice, which was Gladstone's aim as it must be the ideal of all public policy, "The greatest good to the greatest number." Nor are even the employees of the protected industries to be reckoned among the benefited few, as is shown by the grinding conditions of the steel and woollen workers in the United States, despite lavish tariff bounties. Protection gives a licence to one per cent. or so of the population to pillage all the rest of the people, the consuming public. This inhuman system exists only by virtue of the deceptive mask it wears, always hidden behind laws and customs, false economics and the subtle appeals of its advocates, now to the selfishness of the individual, now to his unselfishness, now to his patriotism, to any sentiment, in fact, which will disguise the inward greed of the system. Founded on this defective concrete of error and avarice, protection must totter and crumble just as soon as the people become awake to the facts.

## SOUTH AFRICAN SCRIP

During the past few days we have received a number of letters from readers who appear to have a very real grievance in the matter of South African Scrip. Those who make the complaint are farmers who bought scrip during the year 1911 and registered themselves as substitutes prior to December 31 of that year. On December 4 Hon. Robt. Rogers, then Minister of the Interior, announced through the press that an extension of one year would be granted, and many purchasers of scrip, relying upon this statement, delayed the location of their land until a more favorable season. Mr. Rogers, in due course, introduced a bill providing for the extension. The bill as introduced extended the time for the location of scrip to the volunteers only, and provided that if the volunteers did not desire to locate personally they could surrender their warrants and receive \$500 from the Government in exchange, while warrants which had been sold by volunteers could be redeemed at the same figure. When the bill reached the committee stage, however, Mr. Rogers introduced an amendment which made the bill include the volunteer "or his substitute duly qualified in that behalf," and this became part of the bill.

Believing that under this clause their scrips were still available the purchasers who intended to become settlers selected their land and made preparations to commence their duties. But on going to the land office to record their selections they were told that as they had been registered as substitutes prior to January 1, 1912, their entries could not be accepted, and that their only course was to redeem their scrips at \$500 each. One of those who has written to us on the matter had actually travelled to the Peace River



country before he found that his scrip could not be located and all had paid considerably more than \$500 for the rights. The Dominion land agents who refused to accept their entries were perfectly right in their interpretation of the law, however.

In the official report of the debates in the House of Commons for March 26, 1912, we find the following:

"On Section 7:

"Mr. Rogers.—I have a small amendment to this section, to add the words: 'No such substitute made, constituted or appointed before the 1st of January, 1912, shall have any right under the special act or under this act, except such as is provided for by sections 5 and 8 of this act.'

"Mr. Carvell.—What would be the legal result of such proposed amendment?

"Mr. Rogers.—Nobody who was trafficking in his right before the 1st of January last has any right at all.

"Progress reported."

There is the clause that has caused the loss of time and money to a considerable number of settlers, and there is all the debate upon it. The clause, instead of preventing speculation and protecting the interests of the settler produced the opposite effect. It excluded from the benefits of the act all scrips on which the name of the actual intending user had been registered, while another clause extended the benefits of the act to scrips on which the substitute had not been registered, that is, those still in the hands of the volunteers (if any) and those in the hands of speculators. The Guide has persistently protested against these repeated extensions of time for the location of South African scrip, believing them to be in the interest of speculators and no one else, as the facts have amply demonstrated. Hon. Dr. Roche, Minister of the Interior, has stated however, that a further extension to the end of June, 1913, is to be granted, and we must assume that his promise will be carried out. We trust, however, that if a further extension is to be granted the bill will be of such a nature that its benefits will not be confined to speculators, but will include warrants which have been registered by the substitute. Once registered, a warrant cannot be transferred and consequently cannot be speculated with. We believe that a serious injustice has been done to actual settlers who have bought scrip. This injustice may have been quite inadvertent, and we look to Hon. Dr. Roche to set the matter right, and to other Western members to assist him in so doing.

### ALBERTA FARMERS ALSO

The United Farmers of Alberta have the same feeling in regard to expending a huge sum of the people's money in preparation of war, as have the Grain Growers of Manitoba. At their convention in Calgary last week, where there were 600 delegates in attendance, representing 14,000 farmers, the following resolution was passed with but twelve opposing votes:

"Whereas, among the Christian nations of the earth there is an ever increasing desire upon the part of the common people that war and preparation for war which entails such a fearful harvest of human lives and places such a crushing financial burden upon the taxpayers, should be brought to an end, and that this vast energy now devoted to purposes of destruction and death be utilized in the cultivation of the arts of peace, and that instead of promoting distrust and hatred between nations, a spirit of confidence and brotherhood should be encouraged;

"And whereas, both the Conservative and Liberal parties in Parliament have each proposed that \$35,000,000 or more of the public revenues should be devoted to the construction of naval armament without a mandate from the people;

"Therefore, be it resolved:

"That this convention of delegates representing 14,000 farmers of Alberta places itself on record as firmly opposed to any expenditure whatever of public monies for the construction

of naval armament, but decidedly in favor of Canada encouraging to the utmost the movement towards international peace and disarmament and the settlement of international difficulties by arbitration;

"And further, this convention is strongly of the opinion that Parliament is not justified in making any further move on the naval question until the same has been submitted to an actual referendum of the people."

Naturally the party newspapers are beginning to criticize the organized farmers and accuse them of want of patriotism, but the farmers are not easily turned aside from what they believe to be their honest duty. The resolutions passed by the Manitoba and Alberta farmers are genuinely and intensely patriotic in sentiment. But we are quite prepared to admit that those in the farmers' organization who opposed these resolutions are animated by equally honest and sincere patriotism.

In opposing the Liberal and Conservative naval proposals the farmers have shown themselves large enough to rise above party politics. They have, however, laid themselves open to cheap criticism of a kind which often influences unthinking men. But the organized farmers have had plenty of criticism before and are not to be deterred from what they believe to be right by any such efforts.

Let Mr. Borden and Sir Wilfrid Laurier get together and place their two naval propositions before the people in such a way that they can decide whether either one of these policies are satisfactory, or whether both are undesirable.

### CANADA THE LAST OF ALL

Canada may be progressive enough in some respects but in others she is far behind. Parcels post, for instance. This New Year found Canada the only civilized nation in the world without a parcels post system. The only provision our Government makes for sending parcels is the merchandise rate of 16 cents a pound for packages weighing less than five pounds. What a serious handicap these charges are, compared with those in force in European countries, may be seen from the following comparison of postal rates on a parcel weighing 11 pounds. From London, Eng., to Toronto, the postage would be 73 cents; from Paris, France, to Toronto, 87 cents; from Berlin, Germany, to Toronto, 90 cents. Yet to send a parcel of the same weight from Hamilton to Toronto, a distance of 40 miles, costs \$1.76, more than twice as much as from London or Paris. Even then one could not send a parcel so heavy through the mail. He would have to split it up into three packages each weighing less than five pounds. The parcels post rates which came into force in the United States on Jan. 1, mark a wonderful advance towards bringing consumers close to the farm on one hand and the factory on the other. Butter, fish, fresh meats, dressed fowl, vegetables, fruit, berries and other perishable goods may be sent for short distances. No restrictions are put on mailing salted, dried or cured meats and fish. Eggs will be accepted for local delivery when packed in suitable containers, but when packed separately they may be sent any distance. The rates appear very moderate to us in Canada. A parcel weighing one pound will be delivered within the first zone, which is 50 miles in radius from a central point, for 5 cents, and an 11 pound parcel for local carrier delivery costs only 15 cents; elsewhere, within the 50 mile zone, 35 cents; within the second or 150 mile zone, 46 cents; within the third or 300 mile zone, 57 cents; within the fourth or 600 mile zone, 68 cents; within the fifth or 1,000 mile zone, 79 cents; and so on up to the eighth zone, which sends parcels to Alaska or the Philippines at the rate of 12 cents per pound.

How long will Canada lag behind every other civilized country? Must we be left forever in the grip of the railway companies and express companies? When John Wana-

maker, the merchant prince, was Postmaster General of the United States, he said there were only four reasons why parcels post was not put into operation and those four reasons were the four big express companies. It took years of public agitation to overcome their opposition, but at last the people of the United States are coming into their own. In Canada, unfortunately for the people, the express companies are only another name for the different railway companies. Fortified as they are with all the power and influence of the railways, and judging from the way the railway magnates can get whatever they want from Parliament, the virtual express monopoly will not be relinquished until the people put up a united fight. Country merchants have hitherto looked with suspicion upon the government taking over the express business, on the grounds that the big city stores would get all the benefit. But they are coming to see that a reform which will so largely better the lot of the general public and increase the money at the disposal of the consumers throughout the country must in the end redound to the prosperity of the whole country, in which prosperity they themselves will share generously. The interests of the people at large are bound to win sooner or later, and the sooner the better for Canada.

The Canadian Textile Journal which takes a fling at The Guide every good opportunity it gets, contains an interesting admission, to come from so rabid a protectionist source. Speaking of the New England textile centres, the journal makes this editorial comment:

"The employers find that with a larger proportion of unskilled labor there has been a very perceptible decrease in the output per loom."

What then becomes of the favorite protectionist argument that the manufacturers must be protected against the cheap labor of other countries? Even the manufacturers of New England are now being driven to admit that cheap unskilled labor is really dear when the laborer's output or efficiency is taken into consideration. The skilled and well-paid native workman is so much more efficient and economical in the long run that pauper labor cannot begin to compete with him and protection against such labor is merely a disguise to hide the extra profits of the manufacturers.

Mr. J. H. Burnham, M.P., has introduced in the House of Commons a bill to bring an end to titles of honor in Canada, such as knighthoods, peerages, etc. We would suggest one way to accomplish this end would be to put a graduated tax upon titles. For instance, put an annual tax of \$5,000 on every knight, \$10,000 on every baronet and \$25,000 on every peer.

England's first Dreadnought, which revolutionized naval construction and spurred the Great Powers to a more frenzied competition than ever before, is no longer fitted for a place in the first battle-line, though built only six years ago. The naval pace is getting fast enough for all except the armor-plate manufacturers.

Canadian bankers are not the only ones to enjoy an unbroken record of fat dividends. The First National Bank of New York, starting with a capitalization of \$500,000 has earned, during the past fifty years \$80,000,000 in profits. Is it not plain from facts like this that a bank enjoys privileges too valuable to trust in private hands?

Next week we will publish the "Surtax" bill recently passed by the Saskatchewan Legislature, by which the profits of the land speculator are to be somewhat curtailed.



# The Saskatchewan Bill

How not to do it again exemplified in the Direct Legislation Act of the Saskatchewan Legislature

The Next Move is the People's—What Shall it be?

By Seymour J. Farmer

Just previous to the battle of ballots in the province of Saskatchewan last July, both political parties took the same step. Or rather, not to do them any injustice, both announced their intention of taking that step, which in politics is not always the same thing.

Both parties added to their already over-distended piecrusts of promises, a pledge to enact a law providing for the Initiative and Referendum. There are a tolerable number of voters who are rather strong on the Initiative and Referendum. As I said, it was just before the election.

Somewhat unexpectedly—though it was shrewd politics—a bill for the Initiative and Referendum was introduced in the first session of the new legislature—the session just terminated.

## Direct Legislation Leagues' Proposals

As a method of gauging the merits of the government bill, compare its chief provisions with those of the bill advocated by the Direct Legislation League.

1. Initiative petitions to be signed by not less than eight per cent. and Referendum petitions by not less than five per cent. in number of the votes polled at the preceding general election. Same in both bills and thoroughly satisfactory.

2. No act of the legislature to go into effect until the ninetieth day after the close of the session at which it was passed. This is to allow time for the filing of Referendum petitions, and is the same in both bills. So far, good.

3. Emergency measures. In the League's bill exception is allowed to the foregoing provision for cases of emergency. Such acts may go into effect at once if a two-thirds majority of the legislature declare their immediate enactment to be necessary for the public peace, health or safety, but they are still subject to Referendum. Franchises, renewals of franchises, subsidies and bond guarantees are expressly excluded from the emergency clause.

In the government bill, any act in which a contrary intention is declared, and which is passed by a two-thirds majority, may go into effect at once, and is not then subject to the Referendum. Neither franchises, subsidies nor any other measure is excluded. It will at once be seen that while the League's bill makes due provision for genuine cases of emergency, and those only, by the elastic provisions of the government bill a two-thirds majority of the legislature can rush through any kind of bill without exposing it to a Referendum petition.

## No Referendum on Expenditures

4. The League bill made every act of the legislature subject to the Referendum, and enabled the people to initiate laws on any subject. The government bill prohibits Referendum petitions on supply (that is, on the expenditures voted for the ensuing year), and also debars the people from initiating measures which provide for any grant or charge upon the public revenue. The people can initiate measures of general policy, but the naming of the expenditures in connection therewith, such as, for instance, salaries is left with the government. These two restrictions mean that the public purse is not to be controlled by the people. Although the legislature apparently agreed with the Premier when he stated that the people had the right to make mistakes, they are not to be given that right with their own money. They must leave that to their servants.

There is no constitutional obstacle to allowing referenda on supply. The excuse made is purely one of expediency—an excuse which will not hold water. With respect to the initiation of money expenditures, it is alleged that this interferes with certain constitutional privileges attached to the office of Lieutenant-Governor. In the first place, if this is a constitutional barrier there was no necessity for putting it in the bill—the

constitution would be sufficient of itself. In the second place, while this may be nominally a privilege of the Lieutenant-Governor, as representing the Crown, the enactment of money expenditures is the actual work of the government, who are the servants of the people. If their servants are able to get around this technicality, surely the people should be able to do the same? Surely the rights of the people can be no less than those of their representatives?

## The Publicity Pamphlet

5. Reliable information for voters. The League bill makes provision for the submission of arguments by committees appointed to represent the promoters and opponents of each measure to be voted upon. The government to mail each elector sixty days before every election a pamphlet containing the text of each act to be voted upon, the arguments for and against each, and a copy of the official ballot.

Such a plan would ensure absolutely correct information being furnished every elector, giving each one opportunity to study the questions in the quiet of his own home at his leisure, away from the turmoil and confusion of party newspapers and platforms. It is one of the most valuable clauses in the League's bill, and is based on the experience of Oregon, where the plan originated. But the government demurred. Said it would cost too much. Cost! Get last year's public accounts and I guarantee you can pick out at a first glance a score of expenditures from which the people will not derive a fraction of the benefit this plan would give. One might imagine the government were afraid of the people becoming too well-informed. At the last moment a useless, one-sided clause was inserted providing that the government may make regulations for the dissemination

of literature pertaining to the matters to be voted upon. May is a very handy word, and the clause does not specify the kind of literature. At the same time, another clause in the government bill provides for the very expensive method (considering results) of advertising Referendum elections in the provincial press. Such advertising could be done much more effectively by using the pamphlet, and the saving thus made would go a long way toward paying the cost of issuing the pamphlet.

## Another "Joker"

This, then, is the bill offered by the government in redemption of its pledge. Even under such handicaps it might be accepted, and the Initiative used later on to remove the objectionable features. But the government had another "safeguard" to play. A subsidiary bill was passed providing for the submission of the Direct Legislation bill to a Referendum some time this year. No objection to that, of course. It is in keeping with the principle of the bill itself. But the inevitable joker is slipped in.

Unless the majority voting in favor of the bill is at least thirty per cent. of the total electorate, the bill does not become law. It is estimated that there will be 180,000 names on the revised lists. This means that at least 54,000 affirmative votes must be cast against a less number of negative votes. At the last election the Liberals, with all their organization, press control, patronage and other resources, polled less than 33 per cent. of the total electorate. The Conservatives, with their organization, assisted by that of the Dominion government, only polled 24 per cent. Yet both sides of the House agreed on this iniquitous restriction. Neither side seems anxious to redeem its pledge, even with mutilated coin.

## What do you Think?

The question to be decided, then, is

this: Shall we accept the government bill for what it is worth, endeavor to get out the 30 per cent. vote in its favor, and later try to amend it by means of the Initiative, or shall we reject the bill and devote our energies and resources to a continuance of our educational campaign for a full measure of Direct Legislation?

The Direct Legislation League will, of course, make its recommendations public at an early date. Meanwhile, what do the people think about it?

## THE DEBT IDEA

"The whole question of Canadian Defence is one not of being taxed; it is one of paying a debt. . . . It is not an agreeable prospect that Canada should remain forever in leading strings and pinafores—sucking pap."

One could hardly credit this language to a thoughtful writer in our magazine press. It is to be expected on the hustings or in the fireworks of a debate. Yet a recent issue of a journal on the Pacific province carries this cant to its readers on its editorial pages.

This writer must have partaken of some of the scare-jingo-pessimism that is altogether too current in British Columbia. Strange as it may seem to an Easterner or even to a dweller on the peaceful prairies, there are serious minded men in that province who assert that the Japanese will in three years capture California and extend up the whole Western slope of the Rockies. They alarm each other by picturing this dreadful yellow possibility, and by constant repetition come to believe what at first must have been chimerical even to themselves.

If there is one thing that will defeat the ends they try to reach, it will be to try to make the Canadian public believe that Canada is an ingrate, a child in arms, spurning to aid the feeble mother.

The paying-a-debt idea creates a nausea. Sane men do not give out such sentiments for serious regard to their serious readers. Canadians are the most loyal people in the world. They respect, honor and are willing to stand in the forefront of the nations' battles, but nothing good can come from some writers, speakers and politicians who picture Canadians as ingrates and Great Britain as a feeble suppliant for a wayward son. This style of language is resented by all.

If we are going to talk navy, let us do so on a reasonable basis, and approach the subject from a business standpoint. When Canada built the C.P.R. or the G.T.P. such arguments were not advanced. When great undertakings are advocated, such puerile talk does not precede them. Neither is it necessary now for such language to be given our readers. Let us be men. The greatest good that can come to the Empire, is a stalwart race of heartfelt men, whose ideals have been noble, lofty and healthy. If we want a weakling, puny and servile race of men in this broad Canada of ours, there is no better road to that end than by the way of these appeals. If Canada builds her navy, it must be purely a business proposition for a business reason, along business lines.—Farmers' Magazine, Toronto.

## CELEBRATED FORTIETH BIRTHDAY

The Chicago Daily Farmers' and Drovers' Journal celebrated its fortieth birthday last week. This newspaper, which has gained a unique position among American agricultural journals, was founded on January 11, 1873, by Harvey L. Goodall. For some years after his death in 1900, his widow, a woman of conspicuous talent, conducted the paper. She is now ably assisted by her son, Harvey L. Goodall, the present editor, under whose direction the 'Daily Farmers' has enjoyed continued success.

The only way for a rich man to be healthy is, by exercise and abstinence, to live as if he were poor.—Sir W. Temple.



J. PIERPONT MORGAN

Whose Wall Street Banking House, according to his own evidence at the recent Money Trust investigation, controls over \$10,000,000,000



# United Farmers' Progress

Report of E. J. Fream, Retiring Secretary of the U.F.A., at the Opening of the Annual Convention in Calgary on January 21

Gentlemen:—In presenting this, my fifth report to you, as secretary of the Association, I wish to thank all who have so kindly assisted in the work and in making my share of same a success. I feel that I can speak more freely on this matter at the present time owing to the fact that it is not my intention to ask for a re-engagement, and with your kind permission I should like for a few moments to place before you some of my thoughts, which have occurred to me during the past year in relation to this work.

It is not my intention, however, to sever myself entirely from the work that I have been engaged in during the past five years, unless it is your desire for me to do so, but rather I hope that many opportunities will arise wherein I can show that I am just as much in the work even though I am not undertaking the active management of same. I am one of the few life members of the Association and I am proud of that fact, as I recognize the value and driving force of an effective organization.

## Plea for Co-operation

In severing my services as your secretary-treasurer, I am doing so with great regret but, at the same time, with considerable hope and expectation that the position that I now hold in the great commercial organization of Western Canada will be only another means of enabling me to assist in the solving of the problems that most affect us, and which place us as farmers in an unfair and unsatisfactory position at the present time. I am convinced that our success lies in combination and co-operation, combination first, so that we can show a united front to those who would prey upon us, and co-operation so that as a result of same all may participate in the profits resulting from our labors, and with that in view, I am looking forward with pleasure to the work of the next few years, as it is in that period that these questions must be solved and the problems now afflicting us must be placed on a sound economic basis.

## Unions Now Number 440

Dealing with the work of the Association for the past year, I beg to report that good progress has been made in the growth of the U. F. A. and this can best be considered by a few statistics showing the membership fees collected during the past few years. This comparison shows a steady growth in our membership and is as follows:—

1909.....	\$1073.50
1910.....	\$2026.00
1911.....	\$2936.00
1912.....	\$3600.00

The growth in the number of Unions has also been steady, the increase for 1912 over the year previous being 120, while the number of Unions now on the books is 440. Of course, in giving these figures it must not be forgotten that some of the Unions which are still receiving circulars and other information issued by the Central office have not been heard from for a considerable time, but more will be said on this question later.

The life membership fund has not grown, and this may be traced to the fact that no great effort has been made to push same, but if we are to get the greatest measure of success from our work we must take steps to secure a permanent fund, as otherwise the handicaps which have to be contended with are exceedingly great.

## Individual Farmer's Duty

While this is satisfactory considering the handicaps the farmers have had to face during the past three years, it is not all that it should be, and until it is possible to bring home to every man, in the most forcible manner, the fact that it is his duty to take part in the questions of the day and lend his assistance in solving them, it is not right

for any man (or for that matter any group of men who have organized themselves into a local union) to think that his duty is done once he has subscribed for membership in the Association, as this should be recognized as only the start of the work, and until this is fully realized it will not be possible to secure that full measure of success which by right belongs to the farmer of Western Canada. Until that comes it will still be possible for those in authority who do not see eye to eye with the farmers to ask your representatives what proportion of the voting population do they represent, and to say as they stated last winter, "You represent only fifteen per cent., what about the other eighty-five?"

## Need for Education

Another reason for the necessity for a complete and effective organization can be found by the action of many farmers last winter, when, without thought, they signed petitions prepared by a body entirely opposed to them, and thereby delivered into the hands of that body a weapon which almost gave a death blow to the rights of the farmers in the matter of loading cars. With a little educative work which can be secured through the medium of the local unions of the U. F. A. this would not have occurred, and until such methods can be overcome, until such time that the farmers realize that they must study the economic problems of the day and be prepared to give a discussion on them, it is imperative for them to take an active part in the discussions of the day, and when this time comes they will be so interested that they will not think of dropping out then.

Dealing with this organization work more specifically the amount done by me during the past twelve months has not been great, and for the first part of the season the reason for this can be traced to the fact that it was necessary for me to be away for such a consider-

able time at Ottawa, but although this was the case it did not prevent us from arranging several long trips, and a large amount of organization work has been accomplished.

## Assistant Secretary's Activity

The bulk of the work has fallen on the shoulders of my assistant, Mr. P. P. Woodbridge, who has been in attendance at nearly 100 meetings during the year, including several district conventions, while Messrs. P. S. Austin, D. W. Warner, J. C. McLeod, I. F. Rowland, Quinsey, Dixon, Miller and others have done considerable work and have materially assisted in bringing about the results which have been accomplished. In fact it is possible to report that during the past year, in spite of many obstacles in our way, more unions have been visited, more organization work accomplished, and more district meetings attended, than in any year previous, and yet in spite of this we have been unable to fill the demand for assistance which is always coming to hand.

To make our work a success, to make it possible for every district to be visited at least once a year, it is necessary for the permanent force to be considerably augmented, and to do this the first requisite is the financial assistance. Taking the past year in comparison, at the start of the season the returns came to hand in a splendid manner and it really did seem as though the result would be the organizing of a force which would effectively cover the whole province, but during the summer months this support fell away to a great extent, and it was not until late in the fall that the returns were once more forthcoming. This is one of the reasons why many of the unions who have asked for assistance have been unable to procure the same. Those who were in a position to give their services without a thought of compensation were too busy to permit them to undertake ex-

tensive trips and those who were willing but who required assistance, it was not possible to guarantee that assistance at the required time.

## Need for Organizers

When the time arrives that it will be possible to have a good fund on hand, then will it be possible to have a force of at least four good, active men, whose duty it will be during the time of the year when the work can best be carried on, to see that every local union is visited, that the necessary amount of vim is instilled into the local men, and that the local officers are better instructed as to the best methods of carrying on the work. To do this requires an assured income of not less than \$8,000 per year for organization work alone, and when that is done it will be possible to give the greatest measure of good to the greatest number. The time seems to be gone by when we could depend entirely upon volunteers' work and it behooves us, in order that we may take advantage of the many opportunities that will arise, to gird on our armor and be ready to meet the foe on every occasion. To do this we must build up an effective, permanent organization, and the length of time required to effect this depends entirely on the men behind the gun.

## Preparation of Circulars

Turning away from the organization work and taking up the secretary's office work, it can be said that this is constantly increasing, as can be evidenced by the postage account alone, which is now over the \$500 mark. As the Association grows the routine work increases and this can best be shown by stating that while, in 1909, one hundred copies were all that was required of each circular, in 1912 the requirements had increased to 750 per issue, and even with this large amount several of the circulars are out of print.

In preparing these circulars during the past year an effort has been made to make them as interesting as possible and to give the information required, in a condensed form, but in a manner which would be acceptable to all. It is interesting to note in connection with this work, that many requests have been received from other countries for information relating to our association, and especially for copies of some of our circular letters, which had just appeared in The Guide.

## The Fight at Ottawa

At the directors' meeting immediately following the last annual convention the directors appointed your secretary as the delegate to go to Ottawa and represent the farmers there when the Canada Grain Act was up for consideration. The result of this work has been given to you by the board of directors, but as a result of same, and of the necessity of making a second trip to Ottawa in March, it meant that I was absent from Alberta for a considerable portion of the winter.

## Many Problems Dealt With

As usual a large number of questions have been dealt with at the central office, and in every instance an effort has been made to meet with the wishes of the members. This work includes the securing of loading platforms, fencing of right of way, settlement of right of way claims, collection of claims, overcharges on freight, and many other matters of like nature between the farmer and the railway companies, in fact in many instances these matters have been taken to the Railway Commission and the farmers assisted thereby. Besides this, assistance has been given in securing pound districts, herd districts, school districts, and rural municipalities, and in fact in almost every line which might be mentioned including, in a few instances, the secur-

Continued on Page 23

## Are You Buying Flour ?

The best way to purchase flour is for the Grain Growers of the Local Association to get together and buy a carload and thus save the profits of the middleman. Fifty cents per sack saved in this way is just as good as fifty cents earned by the sweat of your brow. There is more flour being purchased on this plan during the present winter than ever before in the history of this country. In addition to the financial benefits this co-operative buying helps to give the farmers more confidence in each other and more interest in the general affairs and prosperity of the community. When we are far enough advanced the Grain Growers will have their own flour mills and eat bread made from their own wheat, ground in their own mills and sold through their own co-operative agency. When ordering your flour, be sure to do so from firms that advertise in The Guide, because in so doing you are making The Guide your market place and making it stronger to fight your battles. The firms advertising flour in The Guide are:

**Echo Milling Co., Gladstone, Manitoba,**  
**Grain Growers' Grain Co., Winnipeg, Manitoba,**  
**Robin Hood Flour Mills, Moose Jaw, Saskatchewan,**  
**Western Canada Flour Mills, Winnipeg, Manitoba.**

The flour handled by these firms is as good as is made anywhere in the world, and they are all ready to quote prices to Grain Growers in carload lots that will mean a big saving. Here is a chance to help yourself, help The Guide, help local industry and at the same time forward the cause for which the organized farmers are working.

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE.



# The Mail Bag

## WANTS A REFERENDUM

Editor, Guide:—In the December 25 issue of The Guide there appears an article by one S. W. Bishop, in which he seems to be worried about who the men and farmers are that do not favor Mr. Borden's proposed gift to the British navy. Now, in the first place I wish to say that we have a right to object, furthermore, we as Christian people do not think well of the barbarian idea of urging the other fellow to fight by putting a club in his hands. Truly we do not wish to see Great Britain have a war, and the best way to keep her from having trouble is to urge peace and not put a club in her hand.

I would ask Mr. Bishop why does Great Britain need the help of Canada? Isn't she able to take care of herself? and why should Great Britain be foolish enough to prepare for war just because some other nation is doing so. Has ever a nation been conquered just because it was peaceful and did not show signs of fight? The reason that Canada has enjoyed a hundred years of peace is not entirely due to the protection of Great Britain, but is due to the fact that Canada has not been going around swinging a war club.

We even hear some good Canadians claim that Canada has not been treated fairly by the U.S.A. Now, if such was the case, then why did not Great Britain show some of her protection, as Mr. Bishop claims that the peace of Canada was due only to the protection of Great Britain.

I say the progress of Canada is due mainly to the activity of the farmer and others of the producing class, therefore, we should have a vote as to whether we go to building dreadnaughts, just because some steel plate magnet is sending out a war cry, or whether we use that \$35,000,000 in the betterment of our own conditions. And I hope that if Mr. Borden sees fit to tax his people to the extent of \$35,000,000 he will at least hold a referendum and then we will submit to authority, but not to a mere war cry.

J. W. PITTMAN.

Warner, Alta.

## FAVORS NAVAL EXPENDITURE

Editor, Guide:—Re the naval question, in your issue of the 18th you say, Britain intends to keep her own navy sufficient for her own needs entirely independent of what Canada may do. Therefore, you seem to draw the conclusion that we in Canada ought not to contribute anything towards naval defence. What I would like to ask of you is, should Canada, as part of the British Empire, contribute anything towards the defence of that Empire? It is a thing to deplore, this building and maintaining of huge navies, but it seems impossible for the great nations of the world to get along without them; so I maintain that Canada, as part of an Empire, should participate in the defence of that empire. I would like to ask you a straight question. Do we or do we not get any advantage from being a part of the British Empire? If you think we do, is it not fair to help maintain that Empire? If you think we do not, then why not say so and advocate getting out of it? I entirely agree with what you say about the banks, railways and manufacturers, but it is the way the taxes are raised that is to blame and not the tax itself. Enclosed you will find my vote on The Guide referendum. Should have been sent off before, but you know what the preacher says, "We have left undone those things which we ought to have done, etc., etc." Good wishes for the New Year.

HARDY WEAR.

Cummings, Alta.

## THE NAVAL QUESTION

Editor, Guide:—I am so enthused with your broad, sane, courageous and fearless comments in your editorials that I am driven to tell you so. I have been taking The Guide ever since the first issue. I have always liked its broad and fearless statements of fact, but never have I been more enthused than in reading the copy of January 15. I might also say I am proud of the stand the Manitoba Grain Growers have taken on the navy question. I fully endorse their resolution and also your comments

on same. Enclosed find 50 cents for the worth of it in copies of The Guide of January 15.

W. SAM. METHERAL.  
Weyburn, Sask.

## ANOTHER NAVAL ADVOCATE

Editor, Guide:—Mr. Scallion's extraordinary statements about the naval question, which you endorse in your article by calling them outspoken and courageous, should not be allowed to pass unchallenged by any lover of his country. Has Mr. Scallion been going about his business for the last fifty years with blinkers over his eyes; has he not been able to find out for himself what tremendous changes have taken place in international relations during that time?

Where and what was Germany fifty years ago? What is she now? The mightiest military power in the world, and determined also to be the greatest naval power. She has distinctly and publicly challenged Britain's sea supremacy. "The trident must be in our fist," said Emperor William, and he is doing his best, backed willingly by the German nation, to get hold of it.

Where would Canada be today if she had not been protected by Britain's navy? Where would she find herself if that navy were destroyed by Germany? Paying taxes to keep up the United States fleet.

No, Sir! Mr. Scallion's ideas about the naval problem are altogether unworthy of the support you have given them. We are bound in honor to help to keep the flag flying; our interests are completely bound up with it also.

Mr. Scallion speaks of Lord Roberts clamoring wildly for war; he is trying nobly to bring his countrymen to see

their danger before it is too late. What has the great founder of Christianity said, "I came, not to bring peace on earth, but a sword."

At the bottom of the last page of your issue you quote some words of Emerson's—"The lesson of life is to believe what the years and the centuries say against the hours." Shall we shut our eyes to the teaching of history and go down to destruction before a more virile people, because we will not make the necessary sacrifice to support our Empire?

P. H. SPENCER.  
Millwood P.O., Man.

## INCOME TAX TO SUPPORT NAVY

Editor, Guide:—Since you ask for the opinions of subscribers on the above question, I would like to state mine briefly.

If there is any need of a contribution of dreadnaughts, the charge should be placed on the people according to income, not by any increase of tariff. An income tax of \$1 per \$100 on incomes of \$2000 and upwards should be welcomed by those Eastern magnates who are never tired of parading their intense loyalty because it would give them a real chance of giving substantial proof of their desire to "Save the Empire."

At any rate an income tax should suit the farmers instead of protective tariff, because then everyone would contribute according to his means.

E. WAINWRIGHT.  
Borden, Sask.

## DIRECT LEGISLATION LEAGUE OF SASKATCHEWAN

Editor, Guide:—Last week's issue contains an urgent appeal to "Saskatchewan women only," to bombard Premier Scott with demands for equal suffrage.

# The Reason Why

The following letter, written by Mrs. Robert Hicks, of Roseiti, Sask., has been Awarded the Third Prize of \$3.00 in our Contest "Why Farmers Should Advertise in The Guide."

To The Guide Readers and Western Farmers:—

Are you one of those who keep on spending money without thinking why? For instance, you have something you wish to buy or sell, something lost, something found, something, in short, you wish to advertise. Now, especially when you advertise, should you think why? Am I getting the largest number of the right kind of eyes to read this in return for my money? Am I giving my work to the right sort of people to do for me?

And now I am going to ask you to think, and think hard, about the advertising you have to do. Are you thinking? Well, then, I am going to suggest that you concentrate your advertising in one direction—your own paper, The Grain Growers' Guide. You are probably very much alive to the value of the advertising department of the press, though not to the extent that Mark Twain was, for on reading of the discovery of a buried forest in some part of Germany he wrote the following paragraph for the Virginian City Enterprise:—

"Germany has discovered a buried forest in her midst, supposed to be ten thousand years old, but if the man who lost it had advertised in the Enterprise it would have been returned to him the same night."

However, I do not intend to put forth arguments claiming any such wonderful results from advertising in The Guide, but plain, simple and, I trust, conclusive reasons, so that each and every reader of this article should lay it down with the feeling that it is not only his duty, but his pleasure and profit also to patronize the advertising pages of this—your own journal. The power is yours. I trust you may be led to feel the responsibility.

To determine upon any course of action we usually have one of three reasons: to get some good from it ourselves, to help those who have helped us, or to help those who need help. Now, I shall try to show that by giving your advertising work to The Guide you can do all these things and therefore it is the best and only course for you to pursue. First, I

firmly believe you will get better results for your money. What class of people do you wish to reach? Why, farmers, of course. Well, The Guide reaches more farmers than any other farm journal, its circulation being 26,100 per week. There is no advertisement too small for it to print, and none but what an effort to please to the last detail will be made.

Next, what will cause The Guide to grow and flourish? Advertisements, first and foremost. The best paper would fail without them, for none could live, let alone enlarge its circulation on individual subscriptions alone. Why, the paper on which it is printed costs more. Therefore, you are best helping The Guide by giving it your work, thus helping the friend who is helping you. How has it helped me, you ask? As we look around the civilized world today we see much that is unjust, cruel and rotten at its core. If you are one of those who are satisfied with the state of things, stop right here! Do not read another word! This is not for you. But nearly everybody who thinks at all knows there are many wrongs to be redressed before every human being can get justice. Farmers of the West, don't fall in the rear of this reform! March with the procession! Every reform movement must have a mouth-piece, a leader, a Guide, without which it is helpless. The Grain Growers' Guide is your leader, farmers. In the words of its poet:—

"It shone across the night  
To show us liberty,  
The burning rays of light,  
The fires of equity.  
Held by no gold-grimed hand,  
Swung by no swaying creed,  
It stands and keeps its stand,  
And is a Guide indeed."

Farmers in the past, partly on account of their isolation and partly because they have not had access to the kind of reading which would enable them to form correct views, have never organized as other workers, but have more or less tamely submitted to glaring injustices. Convinced of the impossibility of changing

Continued on Page 17

The futility of bombarding politicians with anything that does not materially affect the votes which keep them in office is too well known to need comment. May I suggest to the women of Saskatchewan that the better way of attaining their object is to swing in behind the movement for the Initiative and Referendum.

It was by the use of these democratic tools that the women of Oregon, California and several other States of the American Union secured the vote.

S. J. FARMER.  
Moose Jaw, Sask., Jan. 15.

## INSURANCE AGAINST FROST

Editor, Guide:—Mr. L. Vickar, of Edenbridge, makes reference to me in your issue of January 8. In this letter he criticizes the Saskatchewan Hail Insurance Act and makes a plea for Frost Insurance, and as this latter question is agitating the minds of many of your readers I beg space for a short reply.

Let me first point out to this gentleman that no part of Saskatchewan is free from either of these risks. Both are common to all parts of the province, and if Mr. Vickar considers his crops safe from hail he is prompted by a false assurance.

There are radical differences, however, between these two risks. As the hail risk seldom extends into the cutting season it is not in any way conditional upon early maturity, and, in consequence, nothing whatever can be done which will even slightly mitigate the risk of hail damage. Protection against damage by frost, or, on the other hand, at least to a very considerable extent, is well within the power of the farmer himself.

The experience of a farm with which I am acquainted at first hand may be of interest here. In 1911, the district in which this farm is situated suffered a severe frost on the morning of August 23. The wheat on this farm had been in stook two days prior and graded high, whereas no other wheat in the immediate neighborhood having been cut before the frost, the neighbors all had feed wheat. Of two fields of oats, nearly side by side, and both on summer fallow, one was dead ripe and partly cut before the frost and the other never filled in. There was a yet greater disparity in the dates of ripening of the flax on these two farms. On one the flax was not worth cutting; on the other it was sold for seed. Nor was this difference due to any variance of soil. It was the result of different methods of soil culture, time of seeding and kind and quantity of seed sown.

Yet the frost risk is so great and so common to all parts of the province that if your correspondent will come before the convention with a working plan for a practical frost insurance scheme he will receive abundant support. Personally, I consider the following the best insurance against frost damage yet devised:

Sow the crops suited to your soil and climate. Sow only good, plump seed, pure of breed if possible, and plenty of it. Sow early, pack thoroughly, always preserving a mulch, and get your wheat off while the other fellows are debating about it.

J. B. MUSSELMAN.  
Cupar, Sask.

## SOUTH AFRICAN SCRIP

Editor, Guide:—I notice in The Grain Growers' Guide of Jan. 1, an article entitled "Another Gift to Speculators." After considerable thought I have decided to write you stating my own experience in connection with South African Volunteer Scrip. I cannot help feeling that I have good reason for com-

Continued on Page 15

## NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS

This Department of The Guide is maintained especially for the purpose of providing a discussion ground for the readers where they may freely exchange views and derive from each other the benefits of experience and helpful suggestions. Every letter must be signed by the name of the writer, though not necessarily for publication. The views of our correspondents are not of necessity those of The Guide.



# The Country Homemakers

Conducted by Francis Marion Beynon.

## WOMAN'S CONVENTION IS A CERTAINTY

You remember that I told you last week that the Saskatchewan Association was trying to plan for a woman's convention to be held in Saskatoon in connection with the Grain Growers' convention there on February 11, 12, 13 and 14.

I am more than glad to be able to announce that we have just received word from Mr. Green that arrangements are complete. The meetings are to be held in the Assembly Hall of the University Buildings and are promised the enthusiastic support of Dean Rutherford.

So you can begin to make your plans to attend—all of you who can possibly get away from home. Never mind whether you have ever taken any part in club life or work, you will enjoy the addresses and the getting away from home for a wee holiday.

Next week we hope to be able to print the program, if not in full at least enough of it for you to get an idea what to expect.

But we can promise here without having it fully made out, that every topic discussed will be one that is vitally interesting to women.

So now I leave it to the sisterhood to support this work by their presence and enthusiasm and feel confident that we won't be disappointed.

## MORTLACH WOMEN AND SUFFRAGE

Within the last week I have had three letters from women at Mortlach, Sask., asking if I could supply them with suffrage literature. They want to open a petition to the government asking for votes and to begin with a rousing debate on the question. I wish I had an unlimited supply of literature to send out, but unfortunately our League has just sent away for some for our own distribution, and as I told you a week ago we are rather short of funds.

But I can supply you one and all with the address of the National Women's Suffrage Association, 505 Fifth Avenue, New York, where you can send for samples of literature. Two or three dollars will get quite a quantity for distribution.

Personally, I think the Mortlach women would do well to follow the example of the Winnipeg suffragists and form an organization from which they would send out speakers to the adjacent towns.

If all the districts where the suffrage sentiment is strong, or where there are two or three women sincerely interested in it, would do this and never let a picnic or a banquet be held without being ready to send a suffrage speaker it would not be long before Mr. Scott would know whether or not the women of Saskatchewan want the vote.

I would suggest—mind you this is only a suggestion—that your speakers try to be as moderate as possible and be careful not to promise the millennium as soon as women get the vote, because it is too big an order for us to live up to. Also, there is nothing to be gained by railing at men. They are the product of conditions just as we are and if they were not a thousand times better than the laws they have made our lives would be a veritable perdition. But they are, in the main, mighty decent people and if they are approached reasonably and the subject presented to them sanely are amazingly easy of conversion.

So God speed to you, sisters, and may your cause prosper.

FRANCIS MARION BEYNON.

## A SPLENDIDLY PRACTICAL LETTER ON SUFFRAGE

When the extending of the franchise to women on equal terms with men was discussed in the Saskatchewan legislature recently practically every member of the legislature approved of the principle, but they decided that it would not be wise to grant the franchise until the women themselves expressed a desire to have the franchise.

From this we judge that the women can secure the ballot in Saskatchewan if they want it.

I believe the majority of the women

want it. When the subject was brought before the legislature Hon. W. R. Motherwell is reported to have said that he did not think the time was ripe for such a movement in Saskatchewan, where the rights of women are well protected.

Are the rights of women well protected in Saskatchewan? I wish the women would discuss this question in their letters to The Guide.

On August 17, 1912, the following answers were given by the deputy attorney general in reply to some questions asked in regard to the dower law of Saskatchewan:

1. If an intestate dies leaving a widow and a child or children, one-third of his real and personal property shall go to



JANE ADDAMS, OF HULL HOUSE

A noted social worker who found all her philanthropies leading straight to the ballot box

his widow and the remaining two-thirds shall go to his child, or if more than one, to his children in equal shares.

2. It is provided that property held in trust for an infant may be sold by leave of a judge and the proceeds thereof applied for maintenance and education of such infant.

3. It is provided that if an intestate dies leaving a widow and no issue, his whole estate, real and personal, shall go to his widow.

4. It is provided that the widow of a man who dies leaving a will by the terms of which his said widow would, in the opinion of the judge before whom the application is made, receive less than if he had died intestate leaving a widow and children, may apply to the supreme court for relief and if the appeal is a just demand by section 11g of the said act the court may make such allowance to the applicant out of the estate of her husband disposed of by will, as shall, in the opinion of the judge, be equal to what would have gone to such widow under the act had her deceased husband died intestate leaving a widow and children.

But these laws in regard to property rights cover only a small part of women's rights. There are some objections by anti-suffragists which have the effect of causing the woman who has not studied the subject carefully to doubt the advisability of the women of Saskatchewan asking the government for the right to vote.

First, these anti-suffragists claim that the women are already so burdened with the duties of their sex that the additional burden of suffrage ought not to be laid upon them.

The act of voting would not be any greater burden for women than it is for men, who, hurried with business, are yet able, without injury to themselves or their work, to walk to the polls and vote. Then there are a great number of women who are neither wives nor mothers and whose relation to society is as entirely industrial as that of any male wage-earner. No one can say that these persons, whose vote might regulate or protect their own industries, would find the ballot a tax merely because they are women. As voting does not necessitate holding office, women, like men, need only

be eligible for office, when office did not interfere with their home or business duties.

Second, it is sometimes urged that women do not need the ballot, because they can get what they want by influencing men. But this method is open to the objection that influencing somebody else is a very indirect method of bringing about reforms, besides it is an undignified method. To do her duty by the home now, woman ought to do her part in making laws which regulate the industries on which the home depends.

If she would bear her share in solving the great social problems it seems necessary for her to uphold moral standards within political life itself.

Men have come to see the injustice of shutting off intelligent women from taking their part in creating the government under which they must live.

As the day, when we shall vote, is so close at hand let us prepare ourselves by learning just what the ballot means and what it can or cannot accomplish.

To begin with, we should have some knowledge as to the methods of legislation, the powers of the provincial assembly, in fact, a knowledge of the mechanism of government.

Miss Beynon is always so willing to help us that I feel like asking her if she will give us some of this information which we desire through the Country Homemakers' page. It is a subject which might be discussed at the meetings of a club.

CONTENT.

I have been too busy this week to take up this problem, but I will be glad to investigate it later and make a full report of my findings in this page.

F. M. B.

## DOES NOT WONDER AT MILITANCY

Dear Miss Beynon:—May I come again? It's good to have a paper such as The Guide take up the cudgels for "votes for women." A newspaper called "The St. Thomas Times" of January 2 strayed into our mail accidentally a few days ago. In looking it over my attention was attracted by a letter from an Englishman to a relative on the staff. From it I cull the following gem, and am quoting exact words: "As for those suffragettes, all I say about them is, I would have them dealt with as another lad and I did with a lot of rats. We put a puckle corn and a little water into a bait pot or boiler, held up the lid a bit with a stick, to which we tied a string, and when a lot of rats had entered the pot, attracted by the corn, we pulled the string. Then when they were safe inside the boiler we lighted the fire, and like two young fiends, danced around the pot." Oh, man born of woman, think of that! Burning at the stake is not in it with this proposed up-to-date method of getting rid of those from whose opinions he differed. And this man, mark you, is not ignorant or uneducated, the rest of his letter shows considerable knowledge of affairs of the world generally. Imagine Mrs. Cobden Sanderson, Mrs. Pankhurst, Christabel Pankhurst, Lady Constance Lytton, the daughter of the former viceroy of India, Mrs. Pethick Lawrence, Miss Wylie, and a host more of educated refined women, boiling in an immense pot, with men, all of whom have the franchise, dancing around "like fiends" enjoying their sufferings. If such is the altitude of Englishmen in general no wonder those who want the vote on "the other side of the water" have been forced to adopt extreme measures. They have gone on year after year with petitions and appeals, all useless, all treated with indifference or brutal insult (and how brutal they would be if they dared we can easily see from the quotation I began with) and now they have begun to act. We in Canada have not the same conditions to fight against, we have never asked for the vote, so we must not judge and blame them. Listen to what Chambers' Encyclopedia says with regard to women voting:

"Anomalous and inconsistent that we should refuse them a vote to protect their property from inordinate taxation. Other persons allowed to hold property, but excluded from the suffrage, are

minors, idiots, lunatics and criminals."

Now, what do you say to that, you "clinging vines," you who express horror at the idea and say, "Oh, I would not think of interfering with men's work." Do you want to stay classed with minors, idiots, lunatics and criminals? Who made it man's work? The weapon of power, the right to decide what shall be done, is what the ballot box gives to the people. Is a woman a person, a human being? The most advanced nations today are not those where the power is concentrated in a single despot, but where it is shared among the people. And the best government is found where the largest number of the people perform their political duties, not where they leave public affairs to be managed by a small class of "professional politicians."

I am very much pleased, dear Miss Beynon, at your remarks from time to time in regard to this reform. I think if the women of the West were better educated on this subject very few would be against voting. I am glad you have given us something practical to do to help along the cause, and will avail myself of the opportunity to contribute to the Equality League.

I am sorry to read so many letters from women who have mean husbands. My husband and I are still lovers, and have one common purse. He never buys or sells anything without first consulting me. We talk it over and always agree. I hope there are not many men who are like "Tight-Wads" husband, there are none about this part of the West. My husband is also strongly in favor of woman's suffrage. I think the best men of the land, the good, just and unselfish, have always been the supporters of this cause, don't you? I am sending you a piece of poetry for the "Bachelors of our West."

With best wishes for success in the work you are doing.

I am,

Yours,

"NORMA."

## HOW SOME WOMEN EARN MONEY

### Initials for Towels

A friend chochets strips of square mesh about one and one-fourth inches wide, and in the centre of each strip crochets in the initials of the purchaser. She inserts them in guest towels and gets \$1 apiece for them. They are original and the towel only costs 28 cents. Patterns for initials can be picked out by anyone from a crochet book or from a cross-stitch alphabet.

### Recipe for Doughnuts

One friend made delicious doughnuts and sold them to groceries. She received 12 cents a dozen and could make several hundred each day. This is her recipe:

One egg, pinch of salt, one cup sugar, two cups sweet milk, two tablespoons melted lard, two heaping teaspoons baking powder, enough flour to make dough stiff enough to roll. Fry in hot lard and roll in powdered sugar.

The following is a seasonable recipe and can be made and sold with considerable profit:

One quart cabbage chopped fine, one quart boiled beets chopped fine, two cups sugar, one tablespoon salt, one teaspoon black pepper, one-quarter teaspoon red pepper, one teacup grated horseradish. Cover with boiled vinegar and keep from air.

Put salt on cabbage and let drain. Then mix all ingredients thoroughly. Fill glass bottles and cork. Have made quantities and sold dozens of bottles.

### Washing Fine Woollens

So many housewives dread the washing of fine woollens, as it requires much carefulness in washing and wringing. A woman can make a neat sum by advertising for such work, having first learned and applied the best methods of handling woollens, so that the work will be easily done. The prices charged for such work are \$1 a pair for fine blankets, 50 cents for woollen shawls and heavy undergarments, and 25 cents for small pieces. The work is heavy, but the remuneration is good.



**OFFICERS:**

Hon. Life President:  
E. N. Hopkins

**President:**

J. A. Maharg      Moose Jaw

**Vice-President:**

Charles A. Dunning      Regina

**Secretary-Treasurer:**

Fred. W. Green      Moose Jaw

**GRAIN GROWERS' SECRETARY INTERVIEWED**

I have just returned from a trip which included Brandon Grain Growers' Convention, to hear the talk; Winnipeg Grain Exchange, to watch the game; Grain Inspection and Warehouse department, to see other things; headquarters of various railways, to discuss car shortage and distributing matters. I then went on to Fort William, where I visited several large terminal elevators. I interviewed their managers regarding weighing and unloading, as we have many complaints re these matters. I went through some of the elevators from cellar to garret, and on to the great steamships in which some thirteen million bushels of our Western grain lies floating in these steel-bottomed bins on the bosom of the river.

If the same energy required to put the grain there had been applied to placing it in the interior terminal storage and the cars returned at once to the initial points, much suffering and loss would have been saved Western farmers. The terminal elevators down there are practically full. To look at the yards you might think some of them had bursted as heaps of grain here and there meet the eye. Five hundred cars of flax are standing in the yards awaiting their turn at the cleaning machines which are entirely inadequate to handle it. Again, why not some of these cleaners inland. Why not? Why not?

Several small cleaning mixing houses are running night and day, reaping a rich harvest by methods I may not stop to explain. Again, why not at Moose Jaw and Saskatoon? Much grain is sent down tough, damp and wet. Grain smutty, weedy and heated. Grain mixed in every conceivable shape. Much of it, doubtless, can be fixed up, is being fixed up, and why not at interior terminal points, and made ready for transit in its proper grade? Why not?

Car distribution at Fort William is more mysterious than Chinese legerdemain. Groups of men here and there chalking cars (which have come in loaded with grain) as "Unfit to load for the East," or "Fit only for loading westward." Scores of cars ordered to be transhipped while thousands of orders are on file for eastern shipment, terminal elevator men tumbling over each other after cars almost as bad as are our farmers at initial points, while here and there groups of grain dealers are looking for chances for empties at these small mixing houses or for cars of grain inspected in such a way that makes them fit subjects for the mixing art. As these men meet you you feel you are in the presence of a most cunning group, whose questions do not reveal the real object of their search.

What about the weighing? Well, to be frank, I do not think any system of watching will entirely prevent crookedness in the present private ownership of terminal elevators. If it would, the elaborate inspection system inaugurated by the commission would certainly make it faultless, and it will most assuredly prevent many mistakes and oversights, but if terminal operators are really crooked, no \$60.00 watchman can successfully watch four \$100.00 crooked operators.

What about tough grain? Well, I had that explained this way. Grain produced on irrigated land contains a much larger percentage of moisture than that grown by dry farming methods. Grain grown on a well prepared summer fallow contains more moisture than grain grown on stubble land, even though right in the same field, as the fallow had two years' moisture while the stubble had only one.

It was further explained that fallow grain with 15 per cent. moisture and stubble grain with 12 per cent. moisture were inherent characteristics. Let a rain fall on these stocks and each attach

# Saskatchewan

This section of The Guide is conducted officially for the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association by Fred W. Green, Secretary, Moose Jaw, Saskatchewan.

2 per cent. moisture therefrom, which might be dried up by the morning sun, or the grain threshed and binned with that additional moisture, that to extract this added moisture and the inherent excessive moisture in the fallow grain were quite two different things. I was told that the wheat containing 15 per cent. moisture inherently would surely heat under certain temperatures and quantities, though as dry as powder to the touch when shipped, while the other, having only 12 per cent., might absorb the 2 per cent. added moisture without injury. It would appear considerable education is necessary in this matter of tough grain. The better we farm our land the more moisture the soil contains, and the more moisture the land contains the more will the product contain.

About the big Grain Growers' Convention at Saskatoon, Feb. 12, 13 and 14—arrangements are about completed. A. G. Hawkes will be on the ground some days previous to the opening in charge of accommodation and pooling arrangements.

I have received word that Dr. Bland, of Winnipeg, has accepted our invitation to address the Convention on Civics and Citizenship. Dean Rutherford will also give us an address. Several railway officials will be on hand to take part in our discussions on transportation matters.

**Grain Growers' Women's Congress**

But, perhaps the greatest innovation of all is a Women's Congress in connection with our Convention. Women take part and are entitled to full membership in our local associations. You see you can't have a home without a woman. Home problems are farm problems. Dean Rutherford has agreed to give the use of the University buildings and further assist in the entertainment and instruction of farmers' wives who may attend the Convention. We have secured Mrs. Nellie McClung the well-known authoress; Mrs. A. V. Thomas, president of Political Equality League, who organized the Home Makers' Club, and Miss Francis Beynon, who edits the Women's and Sunshine pages in The Grain Growers' Guide, all of whom will give addresses and otherwise assist in making the Convention helpful. A program is being prepared in which several leading Saskatchewan women will be asked to take part. The railways have agreed to carry delegates' wives attending the Convention on same conditions as other delegates. All women paid up as regular members in our Local Associations will be given delegate's standing in the Convention. What is now wanted is that delegates shall arrange to bring their wives, and that our lady members who will attend, send notice as quickly as possible to my office at Moose Jaw, that proper provision for accommodation may be made. I attach herewith a letter received today from Dean Rutherford.

"Saskatoon, Jan. 17, 1913.

"Dear Mr. Green:—

"I have talked over with President Murray the matter referred to in your letter and we shall be glad to give you the use of the assembly room at the University each afternoon, beginning at 2 o'clock during the days on which your convention is here. Our morning work would not admit of its being used for your purposes for forenoon sessions. I think, however, when you think it over this will suit your purposes pretty well, as the women who come in to the convention will be only too glad to use the forenoons in looking about, doing some shopping and attending to other matters which an opportunity of a visit to the city affords them.

"We are very glad to know that Mrs. Thomas and Miss Beynon are going to take charge of the work, and we shall do all in our power to make their visit to the University an interesting and profitable one.

"Thanking you for giving us this opportunity of entertaining the wives of

the delegates and hoping for a very interesting meeting, I am,

"Yours very truly,

"W. J. RUTHERFORD,  
"Dean of College of Agriculture."

**BOUND TO HAVE IT**

I have had your letter re organization at Tako some time, but literature so far has not come to hand. As it will be essential to have it on hand at the meeting, I concluded to ask you to send forward another batch, as the first has evidently got lost. We are going to have the meeting on Jan. 4, and are expecting to organize a G.G.A. and also form a local for co-operative elevator. I have written to W. Sirrs but received no reply. I have since extended an invitation to some of the other officers and expect to have some of them present. Trusting to hear from you with literature.

FRANK KRIPPS,  
Tako.

Enclosed find 75c for which please send me 100 membership tickets and oblige.

J. W. KEOWN,  
Secretary, Spring Creek Association.  
Good for Spring Creek! Sell them quick!

**A Popular Park**

Secretary, Saskatchewan G. G. A.:—  
Please find enclosed postal note for \$10 being membership fees for 1912 for Poplar Park association.

JOHN HALLIDAY,  
Sec. Poplar Park Assn.

**One and Thirty**

Please find enclosed \$8.00 in payment of dues to Central on sixteen yearly members. Our total membership to date is thirty-one, including three life members.

JAMES WATSON,  
Sec., Sifton G.G.A.

**A Searching Question**

I enclose herewith express order for \$8.50, \$7.50 of which is balance of subscriptions from this association due Central and \$1.00 for literature received during the summer. We started a series of meetings during the winter months and would like to be kept posted as to what the Executive are doing from time to time.

H. G. LANGLEY,  
Sec., Etonia G.G.A.

Find enclosed money order for \$10.00 membership fees for 20 members of the Glenavon Branch of the Grain Growers for the year 1912.

A. W. BARBER,  
Sec., Glenavon Branch.

I am sending herewith draft for \$40. I am sorry the funds have not reached you before this. Kindly let me know how many life members you have Cupar credited with. Also how much is expected from life members per year. I have your letter of the 28th ult. Will try my best to hold a meeting as early as possible and take this matter up.

W. H. NEWKIRK,  
Sec., Cupar Branch.

W. H. Newkirk, Esq.:—Yours of the 3rd inst. to hand containing order for \$40.00 membership fees. We thank you very much and enclose herewith our receipt.

Re life members—You have five: Thomas Hoff, William Thane, L. Harrington, J. B. Musselman and Dr. Rutledge. These men do not have to pay the Central fees. They pay their local dues, that is 50c per member. The Central dues are paid by the operation of their life fee. Now, why can we not have 25 life members from Cupar? I am actually ashamed of the way this life membership has been taken hold of. It would be the simplest thing imaginable to make a permanent organization of farmers that would startle the world. Simply \$12.00 each, \$10.00 of which

**Directors:**

At Large:—F. W. Green, Moose Jaw; George Langley, Maymont; A. G. Hawkes, Parcival; J. B. Musselman, Cupar; James Robinson, Walpole; F. M. Gates, Fillmore.  
District:—No. 1, O. R. Gould, Manor; No. 2, Thomas Alcock, Belle Plaine; No. 3, Frank Burton, Herbert; No. 4, J. F. Reid, Orcadia; No. 5, W. H. Lillwall, Colonsay; No. 6, G. H. McKeague, Fertile Valley; No. 7, O. W. Hawkins, Valparaiso; No. 8, A. Knox, Prince Albert; No. 9, A. J. Greensill, Denholm.

should go into this trust fund. Practically 1c a bushel on one car of wheat, which you pay to commission agents on every car of wheat for not one-quarter the work that is being done by this association. Can you not secure 25 or more life members this good crop year, this beautiful weather, this bright Xmas tide?

Nevertheless, bear in mind, I thank you for your fees for 80 members. But suppose they were life members? \$12.00 each—\$960.00. Would that not set the pace for all Saskatchewan to get your members all in for life? I should like to speak to your people at Cupar, where you have the biggest elevator and where you have learned to co-operate so well. I have never been there but I know you to be movers. Keep going. Draw your men closer together. Cast off all your old rags of party politics and go in for the up-building of an educated co-operative land-dwellers' board of trade and legislative union. I expect you will think this flighty. But think of it, think of it. If you do, I know you will act.

F. W. G.

**Short and to the Point**

Herewith enclosed find postal note for \$6.00, being fees collected to date for 1912.

A. E. RAYNOR,  
Sec., Ituna G.G.A.

Enclosed find \$5.00 membership fees from Antler Association.

A. G. DAVEY, Sec.-Treas.

**A Narrow Squeak, But Strong**

Not dead yet, though we had a narrow squeak for it! I am enclosing \$13.30, being \$7.00 membership fees for 1912, \$5.00 for one box of buttons, \$1.00 for membership tickets, 30c for Association and its work. Kindly forward these as soon as possible as we expect to have something special on the 27th inst and wish to have them on hand. We held our annual meeting on the 16th and put in the following officers for 1913: President, Peter Allan; vice-president, George White; secretary, D. H. McNaughton; directors, F. Wells, Edgar Last, Robert Mott, E. B. Hunter, Charles Taylor, Abe Bregg.

I brought up the circular re fire guards but it was thought advisable not to deal with it as there is no railroad through the district near enough to be taken as an example. We intend holding another meeting shortly to select our delegates to the Convention and would like to have a list of the most important questions to be brought up so as to get the opinion of the members. Our membership has fallen off during 1912, but we expect to be larger than ever in 1913.

D. H. McNAUGHTON, Sec.

**Oh, Say! Look: A Big Gully, But a Fighting Fund**

The annual meeting of the Middleton Branch of the G.G.A. was held in the schoolhouse last Thursday. The treasurer reported \$66.55 in the treasury and he was instructed to send \$20.00 of this to the emergency fund and 50c for membership fees, leaving a balance of \$46.05. The following officers were then elected: President, A. Lunquist; sec.-treas., J. W. Landell; and six directors. After listening to a program of songs, speeches, recitations, given by Rev. B. S. Summers, Mr. Rouwick and Mr. Johnston, the meeting closed. We are 10 to 20 miles from the railroad (Maidstone) and in great need of a railroad as we have a big gully to cross and we cannot continue to haul grain that distance and even the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator in Maidstone is doing a shameful business. Some investigation should be made.

J. W. LANDELL,  
Sec. Middleton G.G.A.  
Warm songsters. Thanks.—G.



OFFICERS:		
Honorary President:		
J. W. Scallion		Virden
President:		
R. C. Henders		Culross
Vice-President:		
J. S. Wood		Oakville
Secretary-Treasurer:		
R. McKenzie		Winnipeg

#### SUGGESTION FROM MINITONAS

At our ordinary meeting of the local G. G. A. on the 21st inst. the following resolution for presentation to the resolution committee at Brandon Convention was carried unanimously on the motion of Wm. Sifton and G. N. Smith—That the Manitoba G. G. A. issue an adequate and uniform certificate of membership in keeping with the great importance of the movement. Also, by A. McLeary and J. Cox—That the M. G. G. A. have a number of good sized show cards got up, containing reminders of such things as the famous boast of the manufacturers some time ago. Also some of the great facts which have appeared on the front page of The Guide lately. A few of the best cartoons might also be included. These cards would hang on the walls of the meeting places of the association. The reason for this idea is that in most places the halls are used for meetings of all kinds, and it is well to keep our lights shining, particularly before the young.

I neglected to state in my last letter that we closed the last year with a paid-up membership of 36 and a balance of \$7.15 in the treasury.

D. BLAIN, Secretary.

The annual meeting of the above association was held in the municipal hall on Dec. 14. There was a fair attendance. The balance sheet showed a small sum in the hands of the secretary-treasurer. On the chair being vacated by the retiring president, Wm. Sifton was unanimously called to preside over the meeting, and delivered a rousing address showing how the manipulations of the landed interests were bidding fair to enslave unborn generations.

The following members were appointed office bearers for the ensuing year: President, A. Smith; vice-president, E. L. Sifton; directors, C. Henderson, A. McLeary, J. H. Cox, G. L. Smith, Wm. Sifton, Roy Johnstone.

D. BLAIN, Secretary.

#### PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE DISTRICT SECRETARY'S REPORT

At Edrans, on Jan. 15, a meeting to organize a Branch Association was addressed by P. D. McArthur, Longburn, and Mr. Mancer, who represented The Guide. A Branch was organized, with the following officers: President, Jas. H. Farmer; vice-president, R. M. Sharp; secretary, W. A. Green; directors, W. Currie, J. Dahner, W. Anderson, J. Foxhall, M. Watson, J. Barber. W. A. Green was appointed representative on the District Board. Every man present either was a subscriber or subscribed for The Guide at the meeting. It was decided to instal a weigh-scale at once for the use of the members, and the secretary was instructed to send for one of R. McKenzie's books in which to keep the accounts of the Branch.

A very successful box social was held in Edwin schoolhouse on Friday evening, January 17. Wm. Grewson occupied the chair in a very able manner. After a good program had been rendered the boxes were auctioned by Bert Baker, whose powers as an auctioneer were shown by the proceeds of the sale which amounted to \$50.20, half of which went to the Ladies Aid and half to the Grain Growers' association. It is the intention of the Branch to send most of this to the Central secretary for organization purposes. H. Larkin, the energetic secretary, met the delayed C. P. R. train at Burnside, and arrived at the schoolhouse about 10 o'clock with F. J. Dixon and C. H. Burnell. Mr. Dixon addressed the meeting on Direct Legislation and made a goodly number of converts to the cause. C. Burnell spoke on the "Grain Growers' association and its work." Fifteen new members was the result of the meeting.

Portage la Prairie branch held a meeting at 2 o'clock on Saturday, Jan. 18, to hear the reports of the delegates to Brandon Convention. The president, Jas. Brydon, and vice-president, Jas. McKenzie, both gave very comprehensive and interesting reports. C. Burnell

was asked to give a report and replied briefly comparing the last convention with preceding ones. A number of members paid in their dues for 1913.

COLIN H. BURNELL,  
District Secretary.

#### HOW CO-OPERATION SAVES

Dear President:—It will probably please you and help to brighten some of the cloudy spots in your endeavors toward the uplifting of humanity to know that we of this district have been slowly, 'tis true, but nevertheless surely, bending our steps towards the goal of justice, equality and freedom, that you have so bravely and unselfishly set before us.

We have been buying co-operatively for the past four years, such commodities as twine, fuel, lumber, flour and feed, and each year has increasingly borne home to us the need of storage accommodation for such commodities and a suitable hall or building in which the social and educational instincts of the people can have opportunity to broaden and develop; with the result that the combined associations of Kelloe and King School have commenced a series of entertainments consisting of "Addresses on questions of the day, concerts, socials and dances," with the object of helping to raise funds for the building of above-mentioned accommodation.

We held our first entertainment yesterday evening, and on a charge of 25c. for adults, cleared \$45.35, and at the close of the fun the management received numerous requests for an early repetition, many of the requests coming from farmers who have been opposed to, or at best were lukewarm toward, the Grain Growers' movement.

The following is an exact account of our saving on a car of flour and feed:

No. of Sacks.	Kind of Goods.	Price to G. G. buying Co-operatively		Retail price in our nearest towns	
		Per sack.	Total.	Per sack.	Total.
158	Five Roses, 98 lbs. sack. . . . .	\$2.70	\$426.60	\$3.25	\$513.50
45	Harvest Queen, 98 lbs. sack. . . . .	2.40	108.00	3.00	135.00
115	Bran, 100 lbs. sack, \$17 per ton . . . . .	.85	97.75	1.10	126.50
4	Shorts, 100 lbs. sack, \$21 per ton . . . . .	1.05	4.20	1.35	5.40
17	Rolls Oats, 80 lbs. sack . . . . .	2.10	35.70	3.20	56.40
Totals . . . . .			\$672.25		\$834.80
Less freight . . . . .			19.90		
			\$652.35		652.35
Net saving by Co-operative buying . . . . .					\$182.45

This quantity was purchased by 14 farmers, making an average saving of \$13.03.

W. GIBSON,  
Sec.-Treas., Kelloe G. G. Assn.  
J. R. MUNSHAW,  
Sec.-Treas., King School G. G. Assn.

#### BIRNIE GAINS FROM CO-OPERATION

The Birnie Grain Growers held their annual meeting on December 28, when they elected officers for the year and other important business was transacted. John Alexander was re-elected president; Geo. Luker, vice-president, and Wm. Denoon, secretary-treasurer.

Our Association is doing splendidly in the co-operative line. This year we handled four cars of flour and feed, one car of oats and one car of apples. On our flour we saved an average of 40 cents per sack, and on our apples \$1.25 per barrel, and \$700.00 on the lot. Two men unload each car, one to deliver out the goods and the other to take in the money. We find this a good plan as we are too far away from a bank to do our business. Our annual entertainment will be on February 20.

WM. DENOON,  
Birnie, Man. Secretary-Treasurer.

#### ANNUAL MEETING AT DUNREA

Our closing meeting for the year was held in Dunrea on Saturday, December 28, Vice-President Wm. Coulthard in the chair. Wm. Higgs was appointed auditor and the accounts, amounting to \$58.60, were passed. Forty-six members' fees were received. It was decided to

send \$15 to the Fighting Fund. The following were appointed for the coming year: President, A. Parent, vice-president, Wm. Coulthard; secretary-treasurer, C. S. Watkins; directors, R. Booth, Wm. Higgs, T. Meahry, A. Spurrill, Geo. Rea and Norman Leslie.

After an interesting discussion on the advisability of getting a car of flour the meeting adjourned to assemble again on Saturday, January 11, to hear the report of the Brandon delegates.

C. S. WATKINS,  
Secretary-Treasurer.

#### SOME SPLENDID PRACTICAL SUGGESTIONS FROM MR. LOVE

Dear President:—Having had the pleasure and profit of attending our late Convention I wish to extend to you hearty congratulations for the great measure of success the Association has attained under your leadership.

If there is any feature of the work that is in a measure disappointing, it is the slow increase in numbers. And this, I am willing to own, is not the fault of the Executive or Directors. After attending for the first time a convention three years ago, I concluded that if the members did a work at all in proportion to what was put upon and expected of the Central officers, we would as an Association within three years have above 80 % of the Grain Growers in our ranks. I see no reason to change my mind on that point. I firmly believe that individual effort is the secret of success.

This changed my mind on the Life Membership scheme. True we need money badly, but we need men more. We must have numbers to give us prestige. To judge from the response we had to the emergency fund the first day

No. of Sacks.	Kind of Goods.	Price to G. G. buying Co-operatively		Retail price in our nearest towns	
		Per sack.	Total.	Per sack.	Total.
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45	Harvest Queen, 98 lbs. sack. . . . .	2.40	108.00	3.00	135.00
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4	Shorts, 100 lbs. sack, \$21 per ton . . . . .	1.05	4.20	1.35	5.40
17	Rolls Oats, 80 lbs. sack . . . . .	2.10	35.70	3.20	56.40
Totals . . . . .			\$672.25		\$834.80
Less freight . . . . .			19.90		
			\$652.35		652.35
Net saving by Co-operative buying . . . . .					\$182.45

of Convention we can get the money much quicker and easier than men.

This, perhaps, touches on a resolution passed in Convention re the appointment of two organizers. I fear that too much will be expected of them. I fully agree with the resolution as meeting the requirements of neglected or unorganized districts, of which there must be very large districts when we consider the proportion of Manitoba farmers within our ranks.

If I were asked to put in a sentence the secret of success in our organization I would say, individual effort. And surely there are enough individuals in any well organized district to look after in the best possible manner the canvassing for membership and looking after renewals. I claim that the principal work and the best thing possible for local associations is to see that the membership is ever increasing. Which reminds me of a joke. A prominent business man wrote a drummer just starting out for their firm thus: "Your success will depend on three things—The first, that you send in orders soon; second, that more orders will follow on frequently; and thirdly, that they be large orders." Now co-operation was dwelt on pretty fully and shows many advantages, something that should appeal to the people through their pockets as well as their heads, so I will not deal with the commercial side of it; but I would like to see more co-operation among the members in securing fresh members and not expect too much of the secretary.

I have perhaps written too much and

#### Directors:

Peter Wright, Myrtle; R. M. Wilson, Marringhurst; D. D. McArthur, Lauder; Frank Simpson, Shoal Lake; W. H. Bewell, Rosser; R. J. Avison, Gilbert Plains.

fear will tire you, but would request that you would appeal to the Associations for united effort for enlarging our borders and thus strengthen our position. An appeal through The Guide should suffice.

With hearty good wishes for a prosperous year in Association work. Fraternally yours,

GEO. LOVE,  
Ninga, Man.

#### FARM HELP FROM BRITAIN

Convention Adopts Scheme for Securing Men and Domestic Servants from Britain by advancing Fares

A proposition for securing farm help from the Old Country by advancing fares was laid before the Brandon convention by Secretary R. McKenzie. Mr. McKenzie said arrangements were made last year to co-operate with the C.N.R. in this work, but it was not until harvest time that the scheme was under way and shortly afterwards the C.N.R. withdrew, partly because of the loss of one of their ships, and consequently not much had been done. W. A. McNichol, formerly immigration agent for the C.N.R., had now severed his connection with that company to go into immigration work on his own account, and he was prepared to represent the Grain Growers' association in Great Britain and to send out carefully selected and experienced men on the advanced fare basis. It was well known that there were many farm laborers in the Old Country who would make very desirable settlers, but who had not the means to pay their own fare, and the proposal was that farmers desiring men should fill out an application form showing exactly what kind of man they required, the work he would be expected to do, and the wages offered, and that Mr. McNichol should select men suitable for the positions. The amount required to be advanced was \$52, and it was proposed that the association should place a sum on deposit with a London bank, from which the fares would be paid, the association collecting the \$52 from the farmer when his application was received. To ensure the man whose fare had been advanced reaching his intended employer, it was proposed that his steamer and railway tickets and his baggage checks should be held by the conductor of the party until the destination was reached. Men brought out in this way would be hired for at least six months or a year, and the amount advanced for the fare would be repaid out of their wages. The wages usually paid under these circumstances were \$250 a year, for which plenty of first class men could be secured. Mr. McNichol would make no charge to the association for his services, but some arrangement would have to be made to make the scheme self-supporting at this end. The proposal was well received, a number of delegates speaking very highly of men whom they had secured through personal friends by advancing fares, and who would not have been able to come to Canada if their fares had not been advanced. Mr. McKenzie said Mr. McNichol would not undertake to secure domestic servants, but arrangements could be made with Mrs. Lilly for this branch of the work.

At the same time a labor bureau could be opened to supply labor at harvest and other busy seasons.

After a number of points had been explained, the following resolution was unanimously passed on the motion of J. W. Shanks:

That the board of directors establish a labor bureau in connection with the office in Winnipeg, to supply the members with farm help and domestic servants from Great Britain on the advanced fare basis, as well as temporary help for summer and harvest, and in order to make this bureau self-sustaining each applicant be required to pay to the bureau a fee of \$3. Further, that the executive approach the provincial government for a substantial grant to be used in establishing the said bureau.



# Alberta President's Address

The following is the Address delivered by the President, Mr. W. J. Tregillus, at the Opening of the Annual Convention of the United Farmers of Alberta at Calgary on January 21

With the return of our annual convention the various reports are due and mine is the first in order.

As will appear in the various reports to follow, the Association has had a year of great encouragement, from the progress it has made; its growth in numbers, power and unity is evinced in the increased influence it is exerting upon the community and the government, besides commanding the respect and consideration of the interests. These results have not been obtained without much effort, and are due to the untiring energies of the board of management who have worked so harmoniously together to this end.

As time goes on new problems confront us and we are more and more impressed with our responsibilities and the tremendous amount of work before us, demanding our constant and immediate attention. This has by no means daunted us, nor impaired our energies, but on the contrary has quickened us and increased our determination to accomplish as far as in us lies the work of reform, to which we, as organized farmers, are pledged, and with the men we have on our board of management as well as in our ranks we have no cause to fear the ultimate outcome.

## For True Democracy

We are fighting for a just cause, a true democracy and an equitable distribution of wealth, we want conditions whereby the wealth producers may be able to retain a fair proportion of the wealth they create and put a stop to the greater part of its flowing into the pockets of the few, who understand the laws governing the distribution of wealth, and who are ever on the watch to have those laws fashioned to serve their own ends.

The last century was renowned for the acquisition of enormous fortunes by a few; but if we are true to our cause this twentieth century will be noted for its equitable distribution of wealth among the many who produce it. Let our slogan be:

"More for toil and less for spoil,  
More for need and less for greed."

This organization is becoming more and more alive to the unfair and unscrupulous methods which enable the few to grow rich at the expense of the many. These methods explained, answer the burning question now exercising the minds of thinking people in this and other countries, viz., "the high cost of living." To our official organ, The Guide, we are largely indebted for our education in this direction and our earnest wish is that it may continue its valuable work, till that new era for which we are working shall open before the people of this great country.

When this longed for epoch arrives, all unnatural inequalities, all artificial obstructions, all deadly grinding toil, all involuntary poverty and all unfairly acquired wealth will be eliminated, and the best opportunities will be given to every man, woman and child for their highest development, physical, mental and spiritual.

It may be to our advantage to consider briefly the conditions responsible for this unfair distribution of wealth and some methods within our reach for its removal.

## Evils of Monopoly

Immense fortunes have been made by a comparatively small number, by the following monopolies:—The land monopoly is the greatest by gaining control of land so located that the public must have the use of it for trading and distributing centres in the cities and towns. For example, land in New York city has become worth from fifteen to twenty million dollars per acre; why is this? Simply because the owners of the land are enabled from the enormous rentals they charge to squeeze that amount of money out of the people who use it. As population increases in large cities, so the power of land-owners, to exact still greater sums from the public, will increase in proportion.

Then we have "The Monopoly of Natural Resources," such as coal, iron, oil, gas, water power and timber limits.

When a man or a group of men have acquired the control of any natural resources, their power to squeeze the public is limited only by the demand of the public for the products which they control. As the population and the need for these commodities grows, so the power of those controlling them, to exact increasing tribute increases.

The untold wealth of John D. Rockefeller was started by his monopoly of oil fields, and Andrew Carnegie—who has already given away over two hundred million dollars—obtained his wealth from iron mines. Now we come to the Monopoly of Transportation facilities. This is obtained by gaining control of our great public utility companies, such as our transcontinental railway systems, and express companies. The public must use the services of these companies, not only for travelling, but for the shipping of the products it uses. The men who control these services by maintaining high rates are enabled to bleed the public in a hundred different ways. They increase the cost to us of almost everything we buy.

By these means the late E. H. Harriman accumulated a fortune of one hundred and fifty million dollars in fifteen years.

## Tariffs and Watered Stock

Then again, behind our so called protective tariffs are formed combines and mergers which give control of manufactured articles, such as clothes, boots, furniture, farm implements, cement and scores of other things, they advance the cost of these articles to the public and so build up for themselves great fortunes at the public's expense.

Still one more system:—The modern method of watering stock. Immense amounts of money have been taken from a confiding and investing public who have not realized when buying small pieces of paper called stocks and bonds, that they have really been buying what is known as "watered stock." In some cases all the common stock is nothing but water. This is a comparatively new method of getting rich quickly, but is now being used on a scale that is increasing rapidly.

Fortunes have, of course, been made by other means than those mentioned, but it will be found the greater majority of the enormously wealthy people of today have acquired their wealth by some one or more of the foregoing methods and more especially from the first three.

They have seized or gained control of these things which the public must use, and by means of this control they have taxed and plundered the public in all directions, but at last we are beginning to awake to the true condition of things.

## Canada Awakening

This young giant "Canada" has been asleep and during that time was bound in chains and fetters of political, economic and social bondage, but is now giving unmistakable signs of awakening. We can already feel the quiver of his muscles and the movement of his limbs; we shall soon have him wide awake, and then see the bursting of the bonds and the yoke of bondage thrown aside.

The mass of people are learning their first lesson in economics, and are beginning to see that if the few who control the monopolies, combines, mergers and trusts can levy tribute on the wealth producers to the extent of some fifty per cent. of the amount produced, the remainder will have to live on one half the amount they are entitled to—or, in other words, they will have to pay double price to cover the tribute money claimed by the barons of privilege.

The above are the conditions responsible for the increased cost of living, rural depopulation, the influences that create city slums, and explains the enormous wealth of the few and the poverty of the many.

The movement toward the righting of these conditions is, however, well launched, and it is with pride we note the organized farmers of the West are leading. Some claim that any "legal"

gains are just; but I claim that no law is legal and should be abolished, where justice does not square with morality.

## Enslaved by Ignorance

We are beginning to see that Henry George was right when he said "Under all forms of government the ultimate power lies with the masses." It is not kings, nor aristocracies, nor landlords, nor capitalists that really enslave the people. It is their own ignorance.

The scales are falling from our eyes, we are realizing we have the power—as soon as we care to use it—to right these conditions. They have been brought about and are being continued by only a small minority of the people.

Ex-President Roosevelt, in his first public speech in his campaign for reelection as president, said, "We are suffering today from tyranny of minorities. It is a small minority that is grabbing our coal deposits, our water powers, our harbor fronts. A small minority is fattening on the sale of adulterated foods and drugs. It is a small minority that lies behind monopolies and trusts. It is a small minority that stands behind the present law of master and servant, the sweat shops and the whole calendar of social and industrial injustice. It is a small minority that is today using our conventional (political) system, to defeat the will of a majority of the people. The only tyrannies from which men, women and children are suffering are the tyrannies of minorities."

If we have endured these tyrannies and the unjust extortions—with all their attendant evils and sufferings—which are imposed upon us by a small minority, through our ignorance, now we have the knowledge we should not let them continue; the remedy is within our reach.

The wealth producers of this province, this Dominion, this empire, can, when they will, throw off their political, their economic and their social bondage. I am glad to see a movement set on foot federating the organizations of wealth producers throughout this province, for advancing the common cause of humanity and removing the evils that exist.

## Prosperity and Debt

To show that the American farmers are suffering from similar evils to those with which we are confronted, probably even more acutely, let me tell you what "The New York World" has said. Quoting from the "Census Bureau" bulletin it says:—"Out of the about six and one half millions of farms, only about one half are operated by owners. In ten years, mortgaged farms have increased nearly eighteen per cent, tenant farmers by sixteen and one half per cent. Ten years of unexampled prosperity for the protected trusts have left marks of debt and dependency upon American farmers."

"It is upon the farmer," it declares, "the blight of privilege, plutocracy, jingoism and extravagance has fallen." Yet Secretary Wilson, of the department of agriculture, states that during the last sixteen years the farmer has increased his wealth production by one hundred and forty-one per cent. These statements strongly support my contention—which I also mentioned in my last year's address to you—that whatever progress we make in modern scientific farming (and there is no one more desirous than I that we should be up-to-date in this respect), that under present economic conditions little benefit will accrue to the farmers. This is our great question and if I can convince the members of this convention—gathering as they do from every part of the province—that our present economic condition is the question and that every other pales into insignificance before it, if I can enthuse the delegates present with the necessary enthusiasm to stir into activity the Unions they represent, so that we can unitedly deal with it, I shall feel that I have accomplished something worth while.

## Our Own Part

Our, and similar organizations in the adjoining provinces, are the great forces for true democracy in this Dominion.

Are we doing all we might or could? Organizations, like individuals, are measured by their opportunities; with our magnificent opportunities we must produce equal results, remembering always that opportunity is a passing event, commanding immediate obedience, but, if we fail to grasp it, it may pass beyond our reach.

If we do as well as we know how, we shall not let the land now lying waste remain idle, while people flock into cities where idleness, luxury, wealth and poverty war against each other, and where the microbe of degeneracy plies its deadly work, because of our lack of effort and courage to fight the evils and establish the right.

Let us remember, the lower we sink the greater effort required to rise and reform. The lost physical and moral standing of a country, or an individual, is not recalled at will by the victim, therefore, the prevention of further degeneracy should come as a plain duty to every member of this organization, a duty which he should perform, not alone for his own or his family's sake, but for the sake of humanity, and those whom we shall leave to inherit the earth which we are so largely failing to utilize and improve.

## The Remedies

Having considered conditions let us see what remedies are necessary. We have repeated that unorganized unco-operative agriculture is helpless to fight the organized forces which are exacting such heavy tribute from all productive labor. This fact being incontrovertible; organization is our only weapon. With organization we can overcome every obstacle—may I suggest a motto:—"Organized to assist, not combined to injure."

Let organization be our strength, our talisman if you will, but let it be our constant thought, our constant aim, our constant effort, let it enter into our being, because our existence as a class depends on organization. Let us imbue every member of every union with its importance and show each individual member how dependant the ultimate success of our efforts is, on his work, his interest and his loyalty. The "Interests" are not slow to note the personnel of our organization, every member should become acquainted with economic questions. He should attend and take a keen interest in his union meetings, his very presence is an inspiration, and he will be able to form a true estimate of the importance of the work to be done and the necessity for his help. The idea that a man may join a union and obtain benefits for himself without assuming and performing the active duties and responsibilities of membership, both moral and financial, is the basis of the weakness of some of our unions. Those of us who have the opportunity of visiting the unions have often found that the best suggestions do not always come from the man who is the most brilliant; the humblest worker, or youngest member, may have a thought of little value in itself, but it may suggest something to someone else who has a more constructive mind and can use it to the great advantage of the whole body.

If every individual member of the Association will be whole-hearted, earnest, unselfish and enthusiastic in the work of the United Farmers of Alberta, we can with assurance predict for 1913 greater advancement and achievement than in any previous year of our existence.

## Direct Legislation

This organization stands for, and has been steadily working for Direct Legislation because it recognizes that through its operations great reforms can be accomplished.

Direct Legislation is becoming better understood and is rapidly making friends because it is absolutely non-partisan, having not the remotest relation to any party, creed or sect, nor any other political or economic question. It is merely a process of making known the will of the voters.

Continued on Page 27



# Alberta Elevator Scheme

The following is the Report of the Elevator Committee, presented to the Fifth Annual Convention of the United Farmers of Alberta, at Calgary on January 21

Gentlemen:—Your Elevator Committee beg to submit the following report:

Your committee have given the subject of an elevator policy for Alberta considerable thought during the last few months, as it has been found that many questions have arisen concerning same which were not thought of one year ago.

The first development in the elevator situation in Alberta was the combination of a number of the grain firms and elevator companies into one large company, a combination which was arranged by some of the best known financiers and grain men in the country. The immediate result of this combination was, to a large extent, the elimination of independent storage facilities at the initial points, and the reducing to a minimum, at a large number of shipping points in Alberta, the elevator competition.

Another factor which required consideration was the low price of grain, and the fact that in many instances the price which could be obtained by the producer was hardly sufficient to meet expenses. The reason for this might be traced to the fact that last season Western Canada had an enormous crop, and, coupled with this, the fact that conditions were such that the farmers were compelled to rush their grain on the market, in fact it is estimated that in the rush of the season the amount of grain being offered daily was about 1,600 cars, while the quantity which could be properly absorbed at that time was only about 800 cars. The natural result of this was that prices were dropped to their lowest limit and conditions were therefore not at all satisfactory. The reason of this can no doubt be traced to our present economic conditions which are such that the farmers have been forced to rush their grain on the market as soon as it is threshed in order to meet their obligations, and until some method is devised whereby this kind of thing can be prevented, it is possible that conditions similar to those which prevailed during the past few months will have to be faced again in future seasons.

## Profit By Experience

Your committee believe that in the formulating of a definite policy for Alberta it is only right that we should take advantage of the work done by the other provinces in this direction, and in thus looking over the situation it is quite possible that some plan may be provided which will give to Alberta a system that can have the merits of the other plans without any of the weaknesses.

To review the elevator situation of the Prairie Provinces during the past few years, it is recognized that the stand taken by the farmers today can, to a certain extent be called a departure from the policy laid down in Regina in November, 1908. At that time the representatives of the organized farmers of the three Western Provinces were in consultation with the three premiers and made the request for government ownership and operation of all line elevators, the reason given being that if a government system was to be a success the chief essentials to secure same was first the operation of all such facilities as a public utility, and second a complete government monopoly of the storage, under the control of an impartial and independent commission.

The premiers took the matter under consideration and finally answered that this was not a question which could be handled by the three provinces acting together, but that each province must act alone, and must decide upon some plan for the solving of the situation. After this developments in the two eastern provinces proceeded quickly. At the next annual convention of the Manitoba Grain Growers' association the statement was officially made by a member of the government that the Mani-

toba Government was prepared to provide a system of government owned elevators. At the Saskatchewan convention a statement was made to the effect that a commission would be appointed to consider the question of government ownership of elevators and if the report of the commission was accepted by the farmers it would be accepted by the government, while at the Alberta convention a statement was made by the premier that, as soon as a satisfactory plan was submitted by the farmers it would be accepted by the government.

## Results in Manitoba

In the working out of the schemes already in force it was soon found that in so far as Manitoba was concerned the policy in force was a failure, and this can no doubt be traced to the fact that the recommendations made, for a monopoly of the business and an independent commission, were not accepted. From the start there was a heavy deficit to meet yearly from the revenue or the province and, without going into any reason for the same, it is sufficient to state that eventually the government decided to abandon the scheme and it looked as if the elevators would once more go into the hands of private companies. At the last moment, however, a deal was completed whereby the farmers' commercial company, the Grain Growers' Grain Co., leased the elevators at a stated price, and this company has been operating the past season, and from the present outlook, the company will make a success of the enterprise. In this connection it might not be amiss for your committee to refer to another feature which has developed in Manitoba since the above company has taken over the government elevators, and that is the securing of flour from one of the largest milling firms in Western Canada at a price which means a considerable saving to the consumers who are taking advantage of the offer.

## The Saskatchewan Scheme

In Saskatchewan the commission appointed for that purpose presented a report which was accepted by the farmers of that province, and which provided for organization of a line of elevators in Saskatchewan on a more or less co-operative basis, and which provided for the organization of locals at different points where the elevators were required, the farmers being required to subscribe sufficient capital stock to provide for the building of the elevator and pay fifteen per cent. of the subscription in cash, and the balance of the subscription is paid from the profits of the elevator company.

The money required to build the elevator, above the fifteen per cent paid in by the shareholders and after the cost of organization is deducted from same, is advanced by the government upon mortgage secured against the elevators and personal property of the company.

Provision is made also for the division of the profits of the company by payment to the government of the interest and instalment of principal due upon the amount borrowed from the government on the security of the elevators, together with the cost of operation and maintenance, including salaries, by payment of a dividend of six per cent. per annum on the paid-up capital (but your committee have been informed that steps will be taken to change this rate of dividend, presumably to make the rate higher). If, after these charges are met there should be further profit, then this can be divided by the company as follows: Fifty per cent. of this balance on a co-operative basis to the shareholders, each shareholder being entitled to receive such sum as shall be proportionate to the volume of business he has brought the company, of the same amount to the supporters of the locals on the basis of the aggregate rela-

tive financial results of the respective locals; or the same amount may be divided between the shareholders and supporters in accordance with these terms mentioned, or, the fifty per cent. may be applied for the general purposes of the company, and provision is made further for the establishment of an elevator reserve fund to be used only in case the receipts of the company are not sufficient to pay operating and maintenance expenses in one year.

Provision is further made for the appointment of local committees or boards of management at each elevator point, to assist in the work of the company at that point.

In reviewing these two schemes your committee felt that several questions should be answered, and taking these separately the only conclusion that could be arrived at was that with the system of government now in vogue, and with the example of the Manitoba plan before them, it was impossible to recommend the establishment of a line of elevators along the lines of the one first adopted by the Manitoba Government.

It was felt that the Saskatchewan plan was a distinct improvement, but certain parts of the scheme were not altogether clear, and after asking certain questions, and being satisfied with the answers received, your committee had to face the problem of deciding whether the plan could be improved, and in so doing the conclusions arrived at were that the first requisite for a system of elevators in Alberta was the absolute control and management by the farmers themselves, with the very slightest possible chance for interference eliminated.

## A Strong Farmers' Company

Your committee believe that this can best be met by the business being handled by a strong farmers' company, one controlled entirely by the farmers and thereby working in harmony with them generally, and having the strength to hold its own in any fight which may be forthcoming, not only in Alberta, but in the three Western Provinces. Your committee believe that to a large extent the solution of our co-operative efforts will depend entirely upon the building up of such an enterprise and therefore beg to recommend that for the elevator policy in Alberta, the provisions of the Saskatchewan plan, in so far as the subscribing for stock and for local assistance in management be adopted, but that in the matter of financial arrangements it would be better for arrangements to be made whereby the full control and responsibility would rest with the farmers themselves. In making this recommendation your committee believe it is to the interest of this Association that assistance which should be forthcoming is that of providing the capital for the building of elevators and therefore would suggest:

## Committee's Recommendations

That the government be asked to guarantee the bonds of a company for the erection of a line of farmers' elevators in the Province of Alberta, this guarantee to be on such terms and conditions not inconsistent with the provisions of the act which would be passed for that purpose, and the amount of the guarantee for each elevator not to exceed a stated sum.

That the province should be secured by deeds of trust or mortgages covering such elevators and plant, payable in from twenty to thirty years, in accordance with the terms of the debenture issue.

That the conditions under which an elevator could be erected at any point would be for the farmers in that district to subscribe for sufficient stock to build an elevator, and for the subscribers to have an annual crop average of 2,000 acres for each 10,000 bushels of elevator capacity.

That the subscribers be required to pay not less than twenty per cent. of the value of the shares subscribed and that the balance be paid in equal instalments at one and two years (or, one, two, and three years) with the privilege to the shareholders of ordering a deduction to be made, over and above the ordinary handling charges, upon their grain passing through the elevator, until such time as the capital stock is paid for in full.

That the company should make arrangements for the handling of all other lines of farm produce, and that the Board of Directors be authorized to negotiate with any existing company whose character may be wide enough to permit of this line of business being handled, preferably with the Grain Growers' Grain Co., and with the government to secure the adoption of the assistance necessary.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

## Report Adopted

After thorough discussion the report was adopted and the Board of Directors was instructed to work out the scheme with the government with power to vary the terms as needed.

## WHAT THE LOCALS ARE DOING

The annual meeting of the Hillsdown Local, No. 59, was held in the schoolhouse on Saturday December 14. The meeting was not as well attended as was hoped for, but considerable discussion took place. Much interest was shown in regard to the flour proposition. The next meeting is to be held on the second Friday in January, to be followed by a social evening. Messrs Fisk and Gilbert were appointed delegates to the convention.

J. H. MITCHELL,  
Sec.-Treas.

The annual meeting of Gleichen Union No. 96 was called to order by J. E. Ostrander in chair immediately following the meeting of the agricultural society. Upon roll-call being read, all officers and 22 members were found present. The names of four applicants for membership were presented and accepted. The following officers were elected: President, N. N. Hayes; Vice-President, H. W. Lee; Secretary-Treasurer, J. C. Buckley, his duties to commence upon his return from Ireland next spring. Messrs N. N. Hayes, H. W. Lee, L. A. Moore, J. E. Ostrander and W. D. Trego were elected delegates to the Calgary convention.

## WILL HELP A DISABLED BROTHER

Amunson branch, No. 413, held a meeting on December 19 with the President, Herman Morrow in the Chair.

The question of fireguards was discussed at considerable length.

The advisability of amalgamating with another union nearby was brought up and rejected by majority vote. Elections for 1913 then took place. Geo. Price was elected president by acclamation. Herman Morrow was elected vice-president. The secretary was also re-elected. The six directors were also re-elected by a strong popular vote. During a short recess, instrumental music was provided by Peter Sylvester. The case of Fred Bixley was then introduced. Mr. Bixley had been disabled by an unfortunate accident, and it was decided to help him by making a presentation. A committee of three was appointed to receive assistance from those willing to assist in a financial way. After an interesting discussion it was resolved that we consider the advisability of leasing a coal mine for the benefit of the farmers.

W. E. SIMPSON,  
Sec.-Treas.



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## The Mail Bag

Continued from Page 9

plaint, as have, doubtless a number of others who have had the same experience. In the summer of 1911 I purchased a S. A. V. warrant and became the "duly qualified substitute," that is to say, I had it registered in my favor at Ottawa. That means that it was made not transferable, it could be used only by me and the only way it could be used was by applying it on Dominion lands. I intended to apply it some time in the fall or early winter of that year, but, owing to the backwardness of threshing operations, which continued till about New Year, I was unable to do so. When the Act to extend the privileges in connection with S. A. V. warrants was passed I naturally thought it included all warrants, but discovered upon preparing to locate my warrant, that the extension did not apply to any one becoming "substitute" previous to Jan. 1, 1912. The Act contained a clause to the effect that all "substitutes" appointed before Jan. 1, 1912, would, by surrendering all rights in connection with their warrants before Jan. 1, 1913, be entitled to a sum of five hundred dollars. But no money was voted for that purpose. On acquainting myself with the situation I found that very few warrants, if any, were still in the hands of the volunteers. This made it quite plain to me that the extension was made at the request of a few influential speculators.

Now can you explain why it should be necessary to pass an Act which discriminates so cruelly against the intending settler?

I paid seven hundred and ninety-one dollars and forty cents for my warrant. I bought it with the sole intention of using it as a settler but, for very good reasons, was hindered from doing so in the allotted time. In the event of getting five hundred dollars compensation for it I will still be losing two hundred and ninety-one dollars and forty cents.

The speculator who never had any notion of being a settler has been enabled to make extremely heavy profits on his money, while the interests of the settler have been left out of the consideration.

If you think my complaint worthy of recognition I would like the readers of The Guide to hear it and if there are any points on which I have not made myself clear perhaps you could furnish the necessary explanation, as I find very few are fully informed in the matter of South African Veteran Scrip.

PERCY MAWHINNEY.

Elfros, Sask.

Note.—The clause which prevented our correspondent making use of his scrip was one which the Minister of the Interior informed Parliament was intended to exclude speculators from the benefits of the extension of time. Its effect, as this letter shows, was to extend the time for the location of scrip held by speculators, and to exclude those held by settlers.—Editor.

### TO CORRESPONDENTS

Now that the slack season on the farm has arrived we are glad to find our readers once more very busy writing letters for the Mail Bag. At present there are nearly 100 letters from our readers lying upon the editorial desk. We have read them all and would like to print them all in The Guide, but that, of course, is impossible. All we can do is to make a representative selection, and, as our readers know, we always allow both sides of every question to be heard. We wish, however, to impress upon our correspondents the importance of being brief. Our subscribers, we think, would rather see short letters from twenty readers than five long epistles. As soon as the conventions are over we are going to give considerably more space to the Mail Bag. Letters which are short and to the point, however, will have the preference and we trust our friends will bear this in mind.—The Editor.

He is an optimist who can believe in the coming of the best while looking at the worst.—Dr. Jowett.

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WINNIPEG CANADA



# Farmers' Market Place

Conducted for those who Want to Buy, Sell or Exchange

## FARM LANDS

**FARM FOR SALE—GOOD OPPORTUNITY** to acquire a first-class farm in the well-known Last Mountain Valley, proved to be one of the best wheat sections in Western Canada. District free from hail damage. Quarter section is offered with good two-roomed cottage, stable for eight head of stock, granary, well with abundant supply of good water and pasture. One hundred and twenty-four acres under cultivation, including forty-eight acres of new breaking. About twenty acres more can be broken. Other land to be had adjoining. Address R. W. Tucker, Duval, Sask. 5-6

**FARM FOR SALE—SPLENDID 3/4-SECTION** on bloc, near McAuley, Man., in thriving district, with telephone; about 240 acres cultivated, 100 acres summer-fallow, heavy land, without scrub; half-section fenced; sure cropping locality; good 7-roomed house, basement and furnace; large barn, stone, 2-storey granary, never-failing supply good water; schools and churches. \$25.00 per acre, \$2,000 cash; satisfactory terms. Apply to H. Chipperfield, McAuley, Man. 24-6

**FOR SALE OR RENT—STOCK AND** grain farm, 480 acres; 250 acres fenced; six-roomed house; barn and other buildings. 105 acres cultivated, 80 acres summer fallow, 140 acres more cultivatable. Good rich land, plenty of wood. Spring creek and wells. Horses, cattle and implements. Near markets and school. Owner past farming. Will sell at bargain to good man. Fifteen hundred cash, balance to suit. Stock at valuation. Apply Henry Chipperfield, McAuley, Man. 24-6

**FOR SALE—HALF SECTION FARM, ALL** cultivated, fairly good buildings, level, heavy land, seventy-five acres summer-fallow, inside of five miles distance of four shipping points. Fourteen miles from Regina, between C.P.R. and G.T.P. railroads. Fifty per acre, \$4,500 cash, balance in half crop payments, six per cent. interest on unpaid principal. Apply to Box 384, Pense, Sask. 24-6

**SOUTHERN ALBERTA FARM LANDS—I** have twenty sections of fine prairie for sale, very reasonable, ten miles from C.P.R. main line, 1 1/2 miles from branch now building, four sections broken and fenced, one mile from river. Will sell en bloc or quarter sections. Write for particulars, price and terms to H. D. MacRitchie, Medicine Hat, Alta. 20-13

**FARM FOR SALE—800 ACRES—ONE OF** the best grain and stock farms in Saskatchewan. For particulars address Drawer 4, Stalwart, Sask. 24-6

**ELEVEN HUNDRED AND TWENTY ACRES** choice cultivated land. Famous Clarendon district, near town. Price thirty dollars. Box 98, Stavely, Alta. 24-6

**FARM FOR SALE—HALF SECTION, FIVE** miles from Newdale, 160 acres summer-fallow, small house, stable, well, \$26 per acre. J. M. Hopper, Newdale, Man. 20-13

**FOR SALE—GOOD HALF SECTION, FOUR** miles from town. Apply to W. W. Vandusen, Medora, Man. 24-6

## MISCELLANEOUS

**ALBERTA FARMERS—WE CAN SELL** your grain in British Columbia. Send us samples or state grades. We pay cash in full against documents. Reference: Merchants Bank of Canada here. Our specialty feed wheat, barley, oats, rye and mixed grain. Grain Growers' B. O. Agency, Ltd., New Westminster, B.C.

**THE FARMERS' MILL OF PRINCE ALBERT** is turning out high grade flour; Empire Patent, \$2.70 per cwt.; Cook's Pride, \$2.50; Sweet Home, \$2.80; XXXX, \$1.75. Bran and Shorts, \$18 per ton. One Northern Milling Co., Box 638, Prince Albert, Sask. 24-6

**MILLING OATS WANTED, HIGHEST** prices paid; send sample; no delay. The Metcalfe Milling Co., Ltd., Portage la Prairie, Man. 15-11

**SEED OATS.—WE WANT A NUMBER OF** carloads of seed oats for Eastern trade. Must be clean. Send average sample. State quantity, price expected. J. A. Brain and Co., Grain Exchange, Calgary. 5-4

**FARMERS AND STEAM FLOWMEN—BUY** the best Lignite (Souris) coal direct from Riverdale Farmers' Mine, \$2.25 per ton. (Mine run \$2.00), f.o.b. Balfour. J. F. Bulmer, Taylorton, Sask. 34-11

**HELPFUL LITERATURE FOR BIBLE** study free on application. International Bible Students' Association, 59 Alloway Avenue, Winnipeg. 28-6

## FARM MACHINERY

**START YOUR GASOLINE ENGINE EASILY,** Quickly, coldest weather. Make device yourself. Send dollar bill in envelope for full instructions. Money back if won't work. Addison Johnston, Box E, Stettler, Alta. 20-13

**WANTED.—SECOND-HAND BREAKER** bottoms for Rumely Engine Gang. Robt. Scheel, Coulter, Man. 5-3

## RATES ON CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

4c Per Word Per Week. 80c Per Word for 26 Weeks.  
20c Per Word for 6 Weeks. \$1.50 Per Word for 52 Weeks.  
40c Per Word for 13 Weeks. PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

Address all Letters to The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

Count each number and initial as a full word, as for example the following: "J. F. Brown, \$1.00," contains seven words. Be sure and sign your name and address. Do not have any answers come to The Guide. The name and address must be counted as part of the ad. and paid for at the same rate. All advertisements will be classified under the heading which applies most closely to the article advertised. No display type or display lines will be allowed in classified ads. All orders for classified advertising must be accompanied by cash. Advertisements for this page must reach us seven days in advance of publication day, which is every Wednesday. Orders for cancellation must also reach us seven days in advance.

## SEED GRAIN

**FOR SALE—ONE THOUSAND BUSHELS** re-cleaned Marquis wheat, grown on summer-fallow and threshed by a new separator. Also about three hundred bushels of Garton's No. 68 six-rowed barley, grown from stock bought direct from Garton's, Winnipeg. Recleaned. Both the above have tested well, and are high class. Geo. E. Stopford, "Prairie View," Fillmore, Sask. 4-6

**MARQUIS WHEAT—FOR SEED, GROWN** on summerfallow and backsetting. Ask for pamphlet showing its advantages and telling the secret of getting advantage of the seed grain reduction in shipping. John Montgomery, Nokomis, Sask., Montgomery Bros., Delorsaine, Man., and Glen Ewen, Sask. 24-6

**MARQUIS WHEAT—MUST BE PURE.** Farmers who care insist on this. You, as a practical man, are not so much concerned with show records as where to buy true seed with germination and purity close to 100 per cent. Write for proof and sample, \$2.00 per bushel, sacked. A. Cooper, Treesbank, Man. 17-12

**MARQUIS WHEAT WON THE WORLD'S** championship again this year. It was grown from seed supplied by me. Get some of the big, strong stuff that has proved its superiority. Money back guarantee. Send for sample and special early order price. Specially bred seed oats. Big, clean grain at surprisingly low prices. Grass, clover, etc. that defy competition. Investigate. Buying right is easiest saving. Harris McFayden, Farm Seed Expert, Winnipeg, Man. 28-20

**MARQUIS SEED WHEAT—GROWN ON** new land from pure seed, obtained from Indian Head Farms. Splendid plump kernels. Also Garton's Regenerated Abundance, American Banner, and 22 Oats. Samples on application. Prices quoted on stated quantities. The Canadian Development Co., Ltd., Scott, Sask. 4-6

**FOR SALE—1,300 BUS. MARQUIS WHEAT** grown on new breaking, absolutely freed from weed seeds. \$2.00 per bushel, f.o.b. Guernsey, Sask. Bags extra. Mosiman Bros., Guernsey, Sask. 21-18

**FOR SALE—SIX THOUSAND BUSHELS** of selected pure Premost Flax, free from wilt, no mustard. Yield on breaking, 1912, 28 bushels; 1911, 29 1/2 bushels per acre. Splendid sample. \$1.90 per bushel. W. Hill, Tessier, Sask. 8-6

**MARQUIS WHEAT FOR SALE—1,000** bushels, \$1.50 per bushel, f.o.b. Marcelin; sacks extra, or get price for lot. F. M. Elstub, Chellwood, Sask. 17-18

**MARQUIS WHEAT FOR SALE—CLEAN** and free from seeds; last year yielded nearly 60 bushels per acre. Benj. H. Thompson, Boharm, Sask. 8-11

**DODD'S OATS, WHITE—THIRTY-EIGHT** hundred bushels good, clean seed. Extra stiff straw. 35 cents per bushel, for carload. Frank Martin, Saltcoats, Sask. 23-6

**MARQUIS WHEAT FOR SEED—\$1.80 PER** bushel, f.o.b. Rokeby or Yorkton. Half cash with order, balance on delivery. Ernest W. Brown, Rokeby, Sask. 22-6

**GENUINE MARQUIS SEED WHEAT—** Pure, re-cleaned, off breaking. \$1.50 bushel (new bags). Buy this superior seed. S. V. H. Cowan, Waldeck, Sask. 24-18

**PREMOST FLAX—GROWN ON BREAKING,** \$2.15 per bushel, including bags. Alfred Beckett, Baring, Sask. 5-2

**MARQUIS WHEAT—WON FIRST PRIZE** at Redvers Seed Fair. \$2.00 per bushel. T. A. Lord, Redvers, Sask. 22-6

## SEED GRAIN

**SEED GRAIN FOR SALE—FARMERS** note following record for 1911: Marquis Wheat, \$1,000.00 prize at New York. Pure Registered Preston, 1st prize Provincial Seed Fair. Pure Canadian Thorpe Barley, 2-rowed, 1st prize Provincial Seed Fair, also silver cup. Pure O.A.C. Barley, 6-rowed, 1st prize Provincial Seed Fair, also medal for best malting barley in West. Pure registered Early Red Fife. All heavily cleaned and graded for seed purposes. Correspondence solicited by grower.—Seager Wheeler, Rosthern, Sask. 28-6

**REGISTERED SEED—SWEEPSTAKES AT** Brandon Fair four years. Every sack sealed by inspector. Certificate attached. Red Fife wheat, twelve years' selection, \$1.50 per bushel; Banner oats, fourteen years', \$1.00; Marquis wheat, not registered, \$1.50; Maple Leaf potatoes, \$1.50. Bags free. Dow Bros., Seed Growers, Gilbert Plains, Man. 28-6

**RED FYFE WHEAT, GARTON'S REGEN-** erated 1911 strain. Heavy yielding, absolutely pure, grown on breaking, re-cleaned. One dollar a bushel. Also Garton's Regenerated Abundance Oats 1911 strain. Extra early, great yielder, re-cleaned. Sixty cents a bushel, bags extra. Samples on application. Bell Bros., Nokomis, Sask. 3-3

**MARQUIS WHEAT—GROWN ON BREAK-** ing from seed supplied by Central Experimental Farm. \$1.80 per bushel (bagged), f.o.b. Radisson. Half cash, balance on delivery, H. A. Hamersley, Luxemburg, Sask. 24-6

**WESTERN RYE GRASS, \$1.25 PER BUS.,** bags extra. T. C. Buchanan, Box 61, Moose Jaw, Sask. 22-6

**SEED WHEAT FROM FAMOUS LAST** Mountain Valley.—Pure Red Fife, won first prize in class of nineteen, standing grain competition, eighty-five cents per bushel. Also Garton's 46, one dollar, and Marquis, \$1.40, all first prize winners at seed fair. W. E. Edwards, Govan, Sask. 24-6

**FOR SALE—PURE TIMOTHY SEED.—** Seven dollars per hundred, bags included. D. B. Estabrook, Swan River, Man. 5-3

**GENUINE MARQUIS SEED WHEAT—AP-** ply for sample and price to John Millar, Indian Head. 4-6

**MARQUIS WHEAT—GROWN ON BREAK-** ing. \$1.50 per bushel. Sacks extra. Thos. Hudson, Chellwood, Sask. 4-4

**WESTERN RYE GRASS—EXCELLENT,** clean, second crop seed. Eight dollars per hundred pounds. James Strang, Balduf, Manitoba. 4-6

**MARQUIS SEED WHEAT—ONE THOU-** sand bushels. Original seed from Brandon. Grown two years on breaking. Pure and clean. Two dollars per bushel, re-cleaned. Bags included.—G. W. Quinn, Macgregor, Man. 24-6

**NEWMARKET OATS—SIX THOUSAND** bushels. Improved Ligawo, two thousand bushels. Good clean seed, 32c, f.o.b. Saltcoats. Spencer Croley, Saltcoats, Sask. 4-8

**MARQUIS WHEAT FOR SALE—GUAR-** anteed pure and free from noxious weeds. \$1.60 per bushel. W. C. Brethour, Miami, Man. 8-6

**MARQUIS WHEAT, \$1.10 PER BUSHEL,** and Regenerated Abundance Oats, 40 cents per bushel. Cleaned ready for seed. W. K. McKenzie, Box 79, Rapid City, Man. 4-6

**MARQUIS WHEAT FOR SALE—\$1.65 PER** bushel, including sacks. Traquair Bros., Macdonald Hills, Sask. 22-6

**SILVER KING BARLEY FOR SALE—** Coleman and Son, Redvers, Sask. 24-6

## SEED GRAIN

The reduced freight rate of one-half on seed grain is in effect on all Canadian Railroads and applies on either car lots or less-shipment to be made between the dates of January 1, and May 31, 1913.

If you have any grain that is better than usual you should sell it for seed. Put a small advertisement on our Farmers' Market Place page and it will sell it all.

## SEED GRAIN

**MARQUIS SEED WHEAT—OBTAINED** prizes in both standing and threshed grain competitions this year. Stock raised from 5-lb sample, true to type and absolutely clean. Prices, terms and samples on application. Bert Turner, Maymont, Sask. 28-6

**MARQUIS WHEAT, RECLEANED, \$1.50** per bushel. Banner Oats, re-cleaned, extra heavy yielding variety, yielded 120 bushels per acre this year, 45c per bushel. Marcellous Bolinger, Gleichen, Alta. 24-6

**MARQUIS WHEAT GROWN FROM SEED** obtained from Mooney Seed Co. Free from noxious weeds. Price two dollars per bushel, sacks extra. F. Green, Medora, Man. 24-6

**MARQUIS WHEAT—FOUR CARLOADS, IN** carload lots or smaller quantities. Pure seed, free from noxious weeds. Price \$1.25, sacks extra. Inspection invited. Sample on application. Arnott Bros., Roblin, Man. 4-2

**FOR SALE—3,000 BUSHELS GARTON'S** Regenerated Red Fife. \$1.00 per bushel, f.o.b. Rossendale, C.N.R. or Rathwell, C.P.R. Bags extra. A. W. Turner, Rossendale, Man. 4-8

**MARQUIS WHEAT—GROWN ON CLEAN** land, graded a very good 1 Northern, weighs 64 pounds to the bushel. Recleaned and sacked, \$1.75 a bushel, f.o.b. Brownlee, Sask. Half cash with order, balance on delivery. Special rate for carload lots on application to Walter Simpson, Brownlee, Sask. 5-6

**PREMOST FLAX SEED, GROWN ON** breaking from Garton's seed, free from noxious weeds, f.o.b. Battleford or Wilkie, \$2.00 bushel, bags free. Wm. Shury, Battleford, Sask. 5-6

**MARQUIS WHEAT FOR SALE—GROWN** on new land, \$1.30 per bushel. Sample on request. F. C. Meyer, Gilbert Plains, Man. 5-6

**MARQUIS WHEAT—TRUE TO VARIETY.** Grown on breaking, no noxious weeds. \$1.50 bushel sacked. Sample on request. T. McNeill, Roblin, Man. 5-6

**MARQUIS WHEAT—GROWN ON BREAK-** ing. Second prize at seed fair, \$1.60 per bushel, bags included. Sutter Bros., Redvers, Sask. 5-6

**WEEK EARLIER THAN MARQUIS.—GAR-** ton's 46, \$1.25. Guaranteed clean and pure. Extra good flax, guaranteed clean, \$1.50. Burringham, Strongfield, Sask. 5-3

**PURE MARQUIS WHEAT—\$1.60 PER** bushel, f.o.b. Balcarres, Sask. Fifty cents per bushel with order, balance on delivery. Wm. Penny, Balcarres, Sask. 28-6

**DODD SIDE OATS—TWO CARS. HEAVY** white. Stand strong on summerfallow. 33 cents bushel. Clean. Lewis Martin, Saltcoats Sask. Sample sent. 4-6

**MARQUIS WHEAT, \$1.10 PER BUSHEL—** Write Ward Bros., Deepdale, Man. 24-6

**MARQUIS WHEAT, \$1.25 PER BUSHEL—** Sacks free. John McRae, Beatty, Sask. 3-6

**PURE BREWER BARLEY FOR SALE—** Wm. S. Muir, Box 82, Saltcoats, Sask. 19-13

## SITUATIONS

**WANTED NOW FOR WESTERN TRADE—** Reliable men only to sell our well known lines of fruit and ornamental trees, shrubs, seed potatoes, etc. Outfit free, exclusive territory, pay weekly, whole or part time engagement. Special terms for winter months. Pelham Nursery Co., Toronto. 20-8

**ENGLISH FARM LABOERS—SITUA-** tions wanted for experienced men; state highest wages, yearly engagement, date wanted. Councillor Rumsey, Shrewsbury, England. No fee. 15-13

**MAN AND WIFE WOULD LIKE PERMAN-** ent position on farm as managers; life experience and study of Western conditions in both stock and grain culture. We are reliable and willing to work. If you need A1 help we will supply proof of our ability. Address Dept. A, care Box 876, Prince Albert, Sask.

## CATTLE

**SEVERAL REGISTERED SHORTHORN** bulls, thirteen months and younger; also heifers and cows, and some cows with calves at foot. Walter James & Sons, Rosser, Man. 28-11

**HEREFORD CATTLE AND SHETLAND** Ponies—Pioneer prize herds of the West. Pony vehicles, harness, saddles. J. F. Marples, Poplar Park Farm, Hartney, Man.

**HOLSTEIN—YOUNG BULLS, READY FOR** service; also cows and heifers. J. C. Drewry, The Glen Ranch, Cowley, Alta. 20-26

**BROWNE BROS., NEUDORF, SASK.—** Breeders of Aberdeen Angus Cattle. Stock for sale.

**HOLSTEINS—FOUNDATION FEMALES A** specialty. D. B. Howell, Langenburg, Sask. 22-6

**W. J. TREGILLUS, CALGARY, BREEDER** and importer of Holstein Friesian Cattle.



## POULTRY

**DEMAND ACTIVE FOR NICE QUALITY** of dressed poultry. Send us your address and we will mail prices and full instructions regarding dressing poultry to sell on this market. Simpson Produce Company, Winnipeg, Man. 13-1f

**TURKEYS, GEESE, DUCKS, CHICKENS,** eggs, poultry supplies. Catalogue giving valuable advice mailed free. Maw's instant louse killer, easily applied on roasts, kills lice instantly; half pound, postage paid, 50c. Edward's Roup Cure, in drinking water, prevents and cures disease, half pound, postage paid, 50c. Maw and Sons, Armstrong, B.C.

**PURE BRED BRONZE TURKEYS—TOMS** \$5, Hens \$3. T. T. Smith, Hurdman Lodge, Sask. 8-6

**PURE BRED ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND** Red Cockerels for sale; good ones. Wm. S. Muir, Box 82, Saltcoats, Sask. 19-18

**SINGLE AND ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND** Red Cockerels for sale, two dollars each. John A. Shier, Carnduff, Sask. 24-6

**25 BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCK COCKERELS.** All first class birds. \$2.00 each. H. J. Morrison, Eigenheim, Sask. 24-6

## HORSES

**FOR SALE—IMPORTED SHIRE HORSE** "Albert Model." A good, all-round horse, free from vice. Can be seen at Wm. Miller's stable, Starbuck, Man. Has to leave this stand on account of own colts coming in. 24-4

**FOR SALE—ONE MATCHED TEAM** horses, age four and five, weight thirty-four hundred. One team age seven, weight twenty-seven hundred. For further information apply to O. W. McDonald, Brookdale, Man. 4-4

**REGISTERED CLYDESDALE HORSES—IF** you are looking for something good in either stallions or mares, imported or home-bred, try R. B. Ramage, Greenway, Man. 19-18

**PERCHERONS—STALLIONS AND MARES** for sale, Glen Ranch. Percherons have swept the prize lists at Calgary, Lethbridge and Macleod; prices moderate. J. C. Drewry, Cowley, Alberta. 18-26

**FOR SALE—PERCHERON STALLION,** four years old, weighs 1,850 lbs.; sound, guaranteed breeder; price \$1,400; reference, Bank of Inkster. T. S. Holmes, Inkster, N.D. 17-18

**SPANISH JACK FOR SALE—IMPORTED.** Pedigreed and registered. Stands 62 inches. Weight, thousand pounds. Interested parties apply to L. J. Scofield, Portage la Prairie, Man. 5-3

## SWINE

**WANTED—YORKSHIRE SOWS, FALLOW** in April. Purchaser, 457 Grace Street, Toronto. 5-2

**STEVE TOMECKO, LIPTON, SASK., BREEDER** of Berkshire Swine. 18-1f

## CORDWOOD FOR SALE

**CORDWOOD FOR SALE—WE SHIP POP-** lar cordwood and willow posts by carlots. Special freight rates. Prices reasonable. Arrange club orders. "Enns" Cordwood Production, A Co-operative Company, Wakaw, Sask. Box 24. 8-3

**WOOD FOR SALE—SAVE MONEY BY** ordering your wood now. I ship only the Best No. 1 in White Poplar, Green Cut, Dry Cut, Seasoned. Before ordering write me for prices. J. G. Leary, Leary, Man. 3-6

**CORDWOOD FOR SALE—JOHN BARRY,** Kuroki, Sask. Canadian Northern Main Line. 4-6

## FARM STOCK FOR SALE

**FOREST HOME FARM'S PRESENT OF-** ferings: Clydesdale stallions rising two and three years. Mares and fillies. Short-horn bulls and heifers. Yorkshire boars and sows. A choice lot of Barred Plymouth Rock Cockerels. Prices reasonable. Stations, Carman and Roland. Andrew Graham, Pomeroy P. O., Man. 24-1f

**ORCHARD FARM—FOR SALE NOW.** \$60 to \$100 will buy a young Shorthorn bull from a splendid bunch. \$300 for a good Clydesdale colt rising 2 years; filly foals, \$200; mares in foal, \$400 to \$600. Large herd of Yorkshires. A car of good young grade cows.—J. Bousfield, MacGregor, Man. 21-1f

## LUMBER AND POSTS

**LUMBER—CARLOAD FINISHED GREEN** poplar, Good and cheap. Robert Young, Millet, Alta. 5-3

**FOR SALE—WILLOW POSTS AT \$4.00** per hundred, loaded on cars, Langbank, Sask. J. E. May. 5-3

## BARRISTERS

**ADOLPH & BLAKE—BARRISTERS, SOLI-** citors, Notaries, Conveyancers, etc., etc. Money to loan. Brandon, Man. 34-1f

**ERNEST LAYCOCK, B.A., LL.B., BARRIS-** ter and solicitor, Wilkie, Sask. 20-1f

## The Reason Why

Continued from Page 9

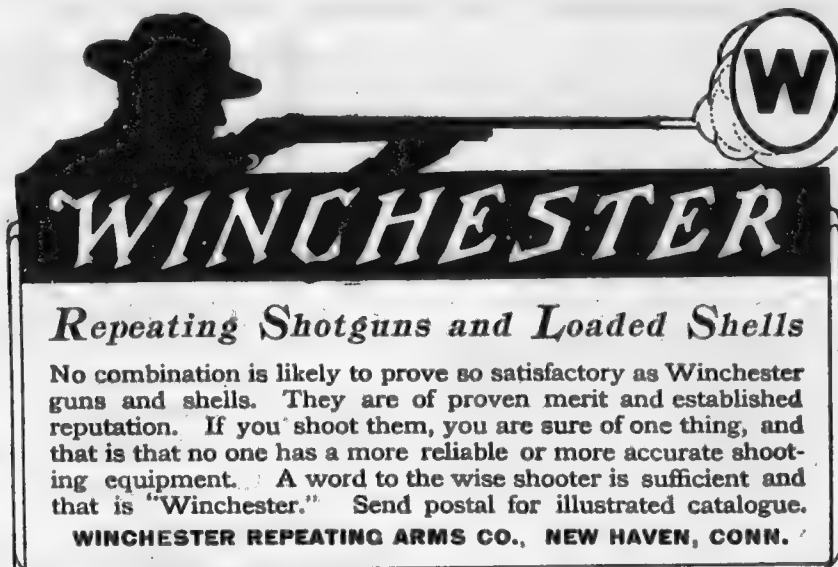
conditions they said, "What's the use of trying? What can't be cured must be endured." But The Guide sprang into existence and changed that hopeless proverb into "What can't be endured must be cured." And ever since it has been hammering away at existing evils, agitating for the best means of cure and educating farmers into a desire to organize and co-operate. All over the West Grain Growers' associations have been formed. The members meet and discuss economic, social and moral questions, thus bringing nearer the day when "equal rights to all and special privilege to none" shall prevail. The Guide has had many difficulties to encounter, financial and otherwise. Some of the protected manufacturers and those who fatten by special privilege refuse to advertise in its pages. But as truth crushed to earth will rise again, so The Guide will not down. It has its work to do and is here to stay. It has done much, but there is still much for it to do. Freight rates are excessive; loan companies charge exorbitant rates; cheap money is needed; farmers have to draw their grain many weary miles; children cannot attend school; every year buildings and grain are burned by prairie fires sweeping over uncultivated lands, all to satisfy the greed of speculators who hang on like grim death for the sake of the unearned increment. A few individuals have been permitted to secure control of our coal and timber, two things of prime importance in this country with its long cold winters, and are selling them to us at their own price. All these things and more The Guide will continue to show up in their true light, exposing the "leaners" who, thinking they "own the earth and the fulness thereof," live on the fat of the land supported by the toil of the workers.

"Wherever you go you will find the earth's masses Are always divided into just those two classes, Yes, the two kinds of people on earth that I mean Are the people who lift and the people who lean."

Therefore, I think the greatest work it is doing is educational. Before its mental eyes has flashed a vision—the vision of a just society kinder and wiser than at present. But its ideas are not visionary. No, indeed, for they are harnessed to the chariot of good, sound common sense. You learn from its pages the true conception of brotherhood, that no man liveth to himself. It teaches you there are other things in life besides making money or acquiring land. It is showing you that your prosperity and happiness is bound up in that of those around you. It is giving you the kind of literature that a working community needs for the development of its higher life. It is creating an atmosphere of right-directed thought—a very potent element to bring out the best in you and others. You, gentle reader, may have made a success of farming in spite of the odds against you, but remember there are many still struggling, upon whom existing conditions press heavily, many far more than we think often face to face with actual want. So because The Guide is fighting for you, and for your struggling brother, strengthen its hands, stand by it in this matter of advertising.

I have shown you that by helping it in this way you will get better returns for your money; that it has earned a right to your gratitude by what it has done, is doing, and will do for you and others, that the vital needs of the hour have brought this champion to work for the betterment of those heroic pioneers who have to endure and suffer while home-building in a new country.

Now for the question. Is The Guide worthy of your support? Is it acting up to the high principles that it teaches? Let us see! They do not accept advertisements for liquor, patent medicine frauds, real estate propositions or fake mining, in short, nothing calculated to lower the morals or injure the prosperity of our people. By this they lose many thousands of dollars every year. It takes the real stuff, let me tell you, to act the part The Guide does in this respect. When a paper has to pay for its principles, we know they are the right sort. Most papers publish any advertisement they can get. You will often see on one page a sermon and a liquor ad, on the next, perhaps, advice to Boy Scouts to be brave, truthful and kind, together with a long account

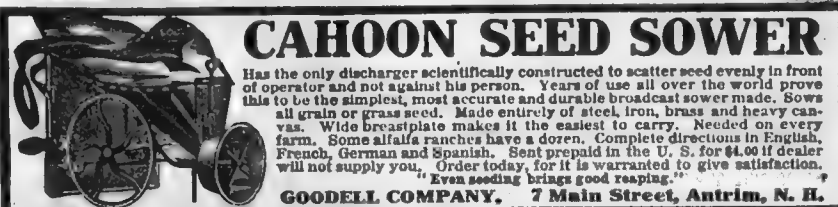


**WINCHESTER**

**Repeating Shotguns and Loaded Shells**

No combination is likely to prove so satisfactory as Winchester guns and shells. They are of proven merit and established reputation. If you shoot them, you are sure of one thing, and that is that no one has a more reliable or more accurate shooting equipment. A word to the wise shooter is sufficient and that is "Winchester." Send postal for illustrated catalogue.

**WINCHESTER REPEATING ARMS CO., NEW HAVEN, CONN.**



**CAHOON SEED SOWER**

Has the only discharger scientifically constructed to scatter seed evenly in front of operator and not against his person. Years of use all over the world prove this to be the simplest, most accurate and durable broadcast sower made. Sows all grain or grass seed. Made entirely of steel, iron, brass and heavy canvas. Wide breastplate makes it the easiest to carry. Needed on every farm. Some alfalfa ranches have a dozen. Complete directions in English, French, German and Spanish. Sent prepaid in the U. S. for \$4.00 if dealer will not supply you. Order today, for it is warranted to give satisfaction. "Even seeding brings good reaping."

**GOODELL COMPANY, 7 Main Street, Antrim, N. H.**

**"THE GREAT LIVE STOCK AND EDUCATIONAL SHOW"**

**SASKATCHEWAN PROVINCIAL WINTER FAIR**

WILL BE HELD AT

**REGINA, SASK., MARCH 11 to 14, 1913**

THE PRIZE LIST contains 130 Sections and 500 Prizes for HORSES, BEEF CATTLE, SHEEP, SWINE and JUDGING. There is also the Provincial Poultry Show. Entries close Feb. 22. Single Fare on all railways.

**\$5,000.00 IN PRIZES**

For Prize Lists, Entry Forms, or Programmes, apply to

**D. T. ELDERKIN, Manager, 101 Donahue Block, Regina**

**PURE BRED CATTLE SALE**

Under the Auspices of The Saskatchewan Cattle Breeders' Association

Will be held in conjunction with the Winter Fair on March 14. Males and a few females of all the leading breeds will be offered. Contributions solicited. For Information, Rules, etc., apply to

**J. COCHRANE SMITH, Secy., Dept. of Agric., Regina**

**Put the "KICK" in the Eggs**

if you want big hatches of husky chicks, the kind that live and grow. Infertile eggs and small hatches of weak chicks are the rule when the breeding stock is in poor condition, weak and run-down.

**Pratts Poultry Regulator**

will quickly correct this condition in your flock because it acts directly on the digestive and reproductive organs, strengthening them, toning them up, invigorating them. 25c, 50c, \$1; 25-lb. Pail, \$2.50; 100-lb. Bags, \$9. After the chicks are hatched you should raise them all.

**Pratts White Diarrhea Remedy**

25c, 50c

controls bowel troubles. Use it for all broods as a preventive.

**Pratts Baby Chick Food**

makes chicks grow at an astonishing rate, with big bones, plenty of muscle and unbounded strength and vigor. You can rely upon this scientific food mixture to carry through the critical period all worth-while chicks, and give them that favorable start upon which future profits depend. In boxes and bags, 25c up. "Your money back if it fails."

Our products are sold by dealers everywhere, or

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**Beats Electric or Gasoline**

**ONE FREE To Use On Your Old Lamp!**

Our special introductory offer entitles one person in each locality to one free. Powerful white incandescent mantle light. Replacing common oil lamps everywhere. Burns 70 hours on one gallon of coal oil (kerosene). No odor or noise, simple, clean. Brightest and cheapest light for the home, office or store. Better light than gas or electric. Send postal for **FREE OFFER** and agents' wholesale prices.

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of a brutal prize fight—virtue and vice arm in arm sauntering sweetly down the page together.

The Guide, also, is strictly independent. Not one cent of political, capitalistic or big interest money is invested in it. Think of that in this day "when editors mostly draw their convictions from the same place they do their salaries and are paid for suppressing the truth and made rich for lying!"

Most persons who look below the surface of things will agree with me that the curse of Canadian politics is blind adherence to party. The Guide is strictly non-partisan, so it is free to protest against all corruption, graft or mismanagement in either of the great parties. Perhaps you don't fully realize what a grand thing it is to have a free paper working in your interests, one not muzzled by promises of future rewards "when our party gets into power." No, it can "hew to the line and let the chips fall where they may." And it is trying to persuade all who read its pages to shake off party bondage and stand up under the blue sky of Heaven, thinking human beings, free to exercise the right of franchise according to the dictates of reason and conscience.

It also advocates the franchise for women, a thing most papers, no matter what the private views of owners or editors, let severely alone, as something too insignificant to bother with. You see it is not regarded as a very popular movement, so to champion it would not pay. They never miss, however, giving to their readers a one sided account of any suffragette's actions. To quote again: "Twas a good cause and true.

Not until men condemned it did I doubt

Vox populi, vox dei, and all that,  
I think 'twere wise and prudent to step out."

The Guide is progressive and so is not behind in this movement, which, I believe in the near future, will be regarded as the right, proper and most natural thing in the world.

It is also the only paper in Canada absolutely owned and controlled by the organized farmers. And as a "fellow feeling makes us wondrous kind" so it can enter into your life work understandingly. No one who has not been a farmer himself could possibly understand your toils and hardships.

It gives a truthful and reliable account of the news of the world and avoids journalism of the yellow type. The performances of Jack Johnston and others of his kind are not given as a weekly diet. You must go elsewhere to learn just what that interesting individual is doing every day.

I trust I have set you thinking, reader of this! Don't you feel that for all these things I have mentioned and others, which lack of space compels me to omit, The Grain Growers' Guide is worthy of your enthusiastic support? Do not say by your actions:

"My friend, the cause for which you dare  
Is just and worthy, and it has my prayer,

My time and money are engaged elsewhere."

Remember one's life must affect others, and you are potentially responsible for your share in the development of humanity. With this thought I will close, hoping and trusting that in the future you will endeavor to patronize your own paper, your earnest, true, hopeful and helpful Guide.

Mrs. ROBERT HICKS.

#### THEY BELIEVE IN WAR

"If," said an official of the Canadian Copper Company jocularly, writes Mr. Ben Hughes to the Toronto Globe from Cobalt, "the dove of peace were to fly round here we should take down a shotgun." The Canadian Copper Company is the greatest producer of nickel in the world, and the principal use found for nickel steel has been in the sheathing of battleships; hence the relevancy of the remark. Two or three years ago the Canadian Copper was carefully nursing the market for nickel; it was afraid the supply would be greater than the demand. Today, so warlike are the nations of the earth that the demand for war material is far greater than the immediate supply. Bellona is clamouring for her armour, and Vulcan is forging it in the furnaces of Copper Cliff. The ore resources of the Canadian Copper Company are big enough to meet all contingencies, but it has just bought part of the northern range from the Lake Superior Power Company.



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Oranges at Santa Rosa—November.



A Beautiful Winter Home—Santa Rosa.



C. E. Cassa's New Barn, Horses, Etc.



Corn raised at Santa Rosa—Quality A1.



New General Store—\$10,000 Stock Carried.



Grape Fruit Tree 6 years old. Grown from Seed. Loaded with Fruit August 1912.



New Church—Part of Santa Rosa in Background.

## SANTA ROSA

**Unequalled for Fruit Growing, Trucking, General Farming, Stock Raising and Dairying.**

**T**HE opportunities at Santa Rosa, Florida, for the **industrious man**, with some capital, are **practically unlimited**. Nature has done so much that very little is left for the settler after he has once gotten his land in shape. The soil is a deep, rich, black, sandy loam—something very exceptional for Florida. We will send you, together with our literature, a sample of this soil. You may have heard that Florida is all white sand, but we want to convince you, without it costing you a penny, that there is at least some first-class soil and it is found at Santa Rosa.

At Santa Rosa you have **plenty of rainfall twelve months in the year**. Irrigation is unheard of. **Crop failures almost unknown**. Better than irrigated land and at about **one-tenth the cost**. You can easily raise **two and three crops each year on the same ground**. These crops will net you from **\$100 to \$500 profit per acre each year**, according to the crops you raise. The **finest and highest priced oranges of Florida** can be raised on this land and a producing orange grove is worth from **\$1,000 to \$3,000 per acre**. It costs about \$100 an acre to plant them—figure the profits yourself. Grape-fruit, figs, pears, peaches, plums, grapes, and all kinds of berries and semi-tropical fruits produce abundantly. You can also raise **enormous crops of corn** (sweet and field,) oats, alfalfa, hay, clover, sweet and Irish potatoes, sugar cane, celery, tomatoes, lettuce, cabbage, radishes, turnips, and all kinds of **early and profitable vegetables**. Not a better place in America for **raising and fattening** all kinds of live stock. Grass for pasture the year round. Don't have to stable and dry-feed six months in the year.

The climate at Santa Rosa is one of the **finest in the United States**—no exceptions. No sunstrokes in summer—no frostbites in winter. An ideal place the year round. No better place for **Rheumatism and Bronchial Troubles**. Fine **boating, fishing, bathing and hunting**. Salt water on two sides. Lumber for building very reasonable. Good stores, church and school. A fine settlement of good northern and Canadian people. **No negroes.**

### Big Illustrated Book Mailed Free

Send for it today and become familiar with this excellent location. This book was written after **three years actual experience** on the ground and will prove a revelation to you. Santa Rosa is today a **demonstrated success**—no "ifs" or "ands" about it. There is plenty of good land and locations left and the price is **still low**. If you are tired of blizzards, zero weather and cold long winters, late frosts and early Fall frosts, bad or off seasons, crop failures and small profits, you should get acquainted with Santa Rosa **RIGHT NOW**. Mail the **Free Coupon Below**.

(If you have read our old literature issued previous to Sept. 1, 1912, you should send for this New Book.)

### Fill In, Cut Out and Mail This Coupon Today

**Santa Rosa Plantation Co.,**  
601 Northwestern Building, 208 N. 5th Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Gentlemen:—Please send me by return mail, **Absolutely Free**, postage prepaid, your **Handsomely Illustrated Book, Sample of Soil, Maps, etc.** I promise to read your literature over carefully.

Name.....

St. and No. or R. F. D.....

City.....State.....

Many farmers are going into mixed farming nowadays and stock-raising will occupy a very important

place. If you have any pedigreed stock for sale, let the farmers know about it by putting an ad. on our

Farmers' Market Place page. The cost is small and the returns large. A trial order will convince you.



## Do Away With the Truss

Now Appliance invented guaranteed to retain hernia comfortably at all times  
Sent on Trial

It is a well-known fact that while great improvements have been made in almost every conceivable thing to lessen the burdens of afflicted mankind, everywhere and to make the sufferer more comfortable, the undisputed fact still remains that hernial men who are not only disqualified for work, but are also suffering untold misery and are each moment in danger of death, have been absolutely compelled to wear the same old, ungainly, cumbersome, torturous trusses that their forefathers used in the Dark Ages.

The pad or device that is applied to the hernia is the all important feature of any mechanical arrangement for retaining hernia. Nearly all the trusses of to-day consist of a pad of wood, hard rubber, or felt attached to a band of steel or cloth with straps on the back which necessarily press upon and often disease parts of the body that before were in a perfectly healthy condition.



C. E. BROOKS, the Inventor of the Hernia Appliance

The Brooks Appliance is fitted with an AUTOMATIC AIR-CUSHION which follows every movement of the body, always covers the hernial spot and is always where it should be to do the most good. The part of the cushion which comes in contact with the skin is soft, pliable gum rubber. It clings closely, so that irritation and slipping is impossible, and yet it is cool and comfortable because of the constant circulation of air through it. It is simple of construction, so there is nothing to get out of order—nothing that can break.

We are selling this Appliance under a positive guarantee of money refunded if not satisfactory. We do NOT guarantee to cure any more than any doctor will guarantee to cure his patient. We DO guarantee to furnish a perfect fitting Appliance, one that will give the wearer solid comfort and retain the protrusion at all times and under all circumstances.

The purchaser is the sole judge of the efficiency of the Appliance, and if for any reason whatever (which does not have to be furnished us) it is returned, the price paid will be refunded in full. Thus you see it is sold strictly on its merits.

This Appliance is endorsed and adopted by thousands of physicians, and we can furnish references and recommendations in any county or city in the U. S. A. The United States War Department has purchased quantities of our Appliances for Hospital use during the past eight years, and this fact alone stands out as greater proof of its efficiency than any argument we could advance.

Further information regarding the Appliance, rules for self measurements and catalogue sent Free in sealed envelope.

**Brooks Appliance Co.**  
229A State St., Marshall, Mich.

### FARMERS' MARKET PLACE WHAT IT MEANS

This page is conducted mainly for the farmer and stock breeder. It gives him a chance to tell to 26,000 other readers what he has to sell or wants to buy, at a price far cheaper than any other means of communication. Then again, it eliminates the middleman and makes better prices all around, both for the buyer and the seller.

If you were to spend \$10.00 in letter writing you could only get in touch with about 350 people once, while \$10.00 spent in advertising will by using an average sized ad. put you in touch with 26,000 prospective buyers from six to ten times.

Figure it out for yourself and see which pays best.

If you have seed grain, horses, cattle, sheep, swine, poultry, farm machinery, land or cordwood to sell and to buy, let the rest of The Guide readers know about it by advertising on this page. See pages 16 and 17.

## Money in Hog Raising

By W. H. ENGLISH, of Harding  
Director, Manitoba Grain Growers' Association

Of all the domestic animals, the hog is by far the most profitable, and it is to be regretted that in a country so well adapted to his requirements as these western provinces are, the supply is altogether inadequate to meet the demand. Of the hog products consumed in these western provinces, only a small portion is of local origin, the great bulk being imported either from Eastern Canada or the United States.

It is quite needless to say that if packers and produce merchants can, after paying the high prices now ruling at all outside points of origin, plus the cost of transportation, sell pork and pork products at a profit to the farmers of the West there is an excellent opportunity right here for every farmer, large or small, to make money out of raising hogs for the home market. With the abundance of cheap feed which these western provinces are year by year producing, and with the other favorable conditions there is absolutely no reason why a single pound of pork or any other hog product should ever be brought from outside points. Take the demand for hogs in British Columbia, which draws its supply largely from the United States. This market is constantly growing, and will in the near future be one of our best markets and, to speak honestly, it really belongs to our prairie country. It is only a matter of time and intelligent organization and management to secure and permanently retain it as one of our best markets.

### A Ready Market

Eastern packers are also crying out after more hogs and it is a striking commentary on our system of farming that, in spite of the shortage in Ontario and Quebec, to say nothing of the other eastern provinces which cannot supply their own requirements, one large establishment in Winnipeg was compelled last year to bring large quantities of live hogs from the east to fill their orders. It is true that packers in the east and in the west, failed to realize that the time of low prices was also the time for small profits, and so misused the opportunity offered to so depress prices as to seriously discourage the hog raising industry and lessen the output. The danger of a recurrence of this is past, as the available supply, even under the most favorable circumstances, will not be likely for many years to overtake the enormously increased demand, while the experience which the farmer has since acquired in the practice of selling and handling his own stuff, together with the improved policy in this regard now in course of development, will effectually forestall any attempt to corner or depress the market.

It is very unnecessary to occupy time or space in dwelling on the direct benefits to be derived from the keeping of hogs on the farm, especially under present day conditions, when prices are now, and are likely to remain, at a high level.

### The Ideal Type

All breeds and varieties of hogs thrive and do well on our western farms but for the man who wants to raise the greatest amount of pork in the shortest time I would suggest that I have found that a cross between the Yorkshire and the Berkshire has made the greatest gains for me of any breed I have tried. This cross is the ideal type of hog that the leading markets today are paying the highest price for, because this type of hog is the one with long deep side which most packers as a rule prefer. But as the matter now stands we cannot afford to be too particular as to choice of hogs as the great demand for hogs today will secure a good price for well finished hogs of any breed.

The hog is known in the old country as the fellow that pays the rent. In Ontario he is called the gentleman that lifts the mortgage off the farm. In the West he is the fellow that will increase your bank account. Every farmer should keep a few good brood sows, and if one litter will pay you each year, two litters will pay you far better. Every western farmer that keeps one sow should breed two litters each year. I have proved on my own farm that the brood sows are the moneymakers in this western country.—Saskatoon Phoenix.

SHIP TO US YOUR

## Furs, Skins, Peltries

OUR ADVICE  
IS TO SHIP  
AT ONCE.  
WHY?

Because our judgment is invariably correct. We foresaw that Muskrats would decline, and they did in the London Sales. So now ship your Furs and obtain the highest prices. We want especially—Mink, Foxes, Wolves, Skunks, and other Furs as well as Hides.

## Pierce Fur Co. Ltd.

KING AND ALEXANDER STREETS, WINNIPEG, CAN.

## Bargains in Machinery FOR CASH F.O.B. WINNIPEG

		PRICE
10	Superior Drills. Single Disc or Shoe. Sizes 7, 8, & 9 ft.	
12	Hoosier Drills. Single Disc or Shoe. Sizes 6, 8, 10 & 11 ft. ....	\$70.00 each
5	Kentucky Drills. Single Disc or Shoe. Sizes 7, 9 & 11 ft. ....	
These drills are slightly shop worn, but have never been set up.		
100	Grass Seed Attachments for above Drills. All sizes. ..	\$6.00 each
50	Sets Evans' Disc Harrows. 7 and 8 ft. 16-in. Discs. A few sizes in 18-in. and 20-in. Four Horse Hitch with all Discs.	\$28.00 each
25	Pole Trucks for Evans' Disc Harrows. These can be adjusted to any style Harrows .....	\$6.00 each
30	Gang Press Attachments. 20 x 6. These can be adjusted to any style of Drill .....	\$20.00 each
A large assortment of 3- and 4-Horse Hitches. Suitable for Plows, Drills and Discs .....		
40	Sets 3-in. Steel Sleighs. 7-ft. runners .....	\$2.00 each
		\$35.00 each

WM. EDDIE, 179 Princess St., WINNIPEG

## MARQUIS WHEAT CHEAP

Get my SPECIAL, LOW, EARLY ORDER PRICES AND FREE SAMPLES of specially grown stock. Seed secured from Indian Head Experimental Farm. Get genuine, early ripening, heavy-yielding, World Champion Marquis. THE WORLD'S CHAMPION WHEAT FOR 1912—MARQUIS—WAS GROWN FROM SEED SUPPLIED BY ME. Quality Counts.

**SEED OATS** PEDIGREED BANNER, ABUNDANCE AND GARTON'S No. 22. BIG STRONG SEED, with the vigor and vitality of new land in them. Money back guaranteed, with you as judge and jury. Prices that defy competition. Keep your seed grain, grass and clover seed money until you investigate my quality and prices.

Chambers of  
Commerce

**HARRIS McFAYDEN**  
FARM SEED EXPERT

Winnipeg  
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## FARM FOR RENT OR SALE

For rent or sale, in whole or in parcels, a first class farm of 2,080 acres, in Township 11, Range 21 West, in Manitoba, on reasonable terms. 1,500 acres under cultivation and first class house and stabling accommodation. For full particulars apply to—

THE STANDARD TRUSTS COMPANY,

346 MAIN STREET, WINNIPEG.

N.B.—We have for sale other equally choice farms about which we invite enquiry.

## GRAIN SHIPMENTS

To SAMUEL SPINK, The Pioneer Commission Man  
Bring Satisfactory Results

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References: Royal and Union Banks. P.O. Drawer 1748.

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DEALERS IN LUMBER, LATH, SHINGLES AND ALL KINDS OF BUILDING MATERIAL. WE OPERATE YARDS IN ALL THE PRINCIPAL TOWNS IN MANITOBA, SASKATCHEWAN AND ALBERTA. SEE OUR AGENT BEFORE BUYING.

HEAD OFFICE - WINNIPEG, MAN.



# The Church and the Naval Question

Rev. Dr. Sinclair, of Winnipeg, denounces both political programs—Would rather see \$35,000,000 thrown into the Atlantic—How Canada's action may obstruct peace—Where do the churches stand on this vital question?

Winnipeg, Jan. 23.—A scathing denunciation of both the Liberal and Conservative naval policies now before the people of Canada, was delivered by Rev. Dr. A. G. Sinclair, the pastor of St. Andrews' Presbyterian church, Winnipeg, in the course of his sermon last Sunday night. Taking as his text Psalm 120-7: "I aim for peace, but when I speak they are for war," the preacher declared that this was only one text of a great body of scripture, which might properly form the basis of a sermon condemning the spirit of war.

## Fearful Burden of War

"I will not insult your intelligence," he began, "by discussing the waste and folly of war. I will take it for granted that you all admit this much, for only the fool nowadays talks of the glories and the benefits of war. What a spectacle it is that nineteen centuries since Christ lived on earth there are more battleships, fortresses, instruments of war and soldiers than ever before in the world's history! We are spending more on preparation for war than any generation before us spent on actual war. When will the nations see the folly and waste of this armed peace? Sir Edward Grey has truly said that if this mad race of militarism is not checked, it could only end in the breakdown of civilization. True peace can only be built upon confidence, not on fear, but this armed peace is founded on jealousy and distrust of other nations. The financial loss incurred by the upkeep of huge armaments among the six nations, Great Britain, Germany, France, Russia, Austria and the United States last year amounted to £320,500,000 sterling. If to this sum be added the interest on war debts, the economic waste sustained by keeping the large standing armies out of productive employment, careful statisticians estimate that \$3,000,000,000 is spent by Christendom each year for military purposes. Yet only a few days ago it was announced with a good deal of self-congratulation that the world's total missionary givings last year amounted to some \$30,000,000. Canada's share of this was \$650,000, which was regarded as a magnificent total for the Christian churches altogether to raise. Yet in the face of this we are proposing to spend \$35,000,000 on war.

## The German Menace Bugaboo

"What is the reason," asked the preacher, "for this outburst of the military spirit? The German menace is the first reason which occurs to most people. Many intelligent people believe that Germany is straining every nerve to build up a navy strong enough to swoop down on Great Britain, blot out the British navy, and build up German trade on the ruins of the British Empire. I have been quoted as saying there is no antagonism in Germany against Britain. That is not correct. A section of the German people have been made to believe that Britain is just waiting her chance to destroy their trade and cripple their power. This belief is spread by certain interests and certain journals for the sake of the personal gain derived from warlike preparations, just as is done on the other side of the Channel among the English

people. But the Germans are a peaceful people, interested in education and commerce and science. They have a better record for peace for the past generation than Great Britain herself. There would be starvation in every German industrial centre tomorrow, if Britain, her best customer, were defeated, and Germany knows it. Neither nation is bad enough nor fool enough to desire to wantonly destroy the other. The bad feeling between the two nations is due largely to the influence of professional soldiers like Lord Roberts. We had one of these professional soldiers in Canada some time ago, who wanted Canada to protect herself by a string of forts along the international boundary line and warships on the Great Lakes. What stupidity this would be! The United States would do the same and the mad race of militarism, which is the curse of Europe today, would be enacted all over again on this continent.

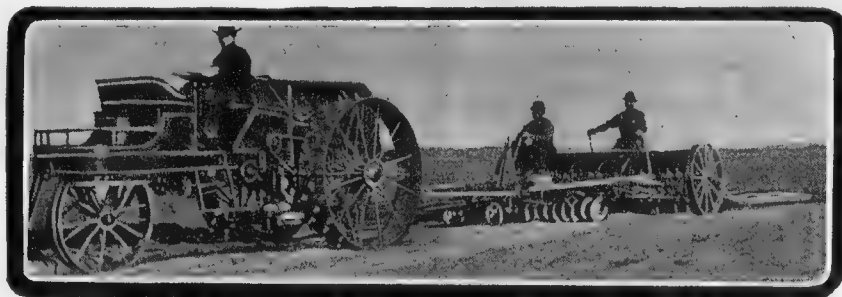
## Interests Behind War Scares

"The fact that war between Germany and Britain is believed to be certain is the first step to actual war, for nothing will convince a man that he should fight so quickly as to believe that someone else is bound to fight him. If the German Chancellor makes a war-like speech in the Reichstag, it is reported in all parts of the world as a direct challenge to Great Britain. Whereas, if any German statesman makes a peaceful speech it is described as a subtle scheme to lull us to our doom. It is hard for us Canadians to understand the tremendous power of the war influence in European countries. The Krupp Works, for example, employ 75,000 people at Essen and control several papers and exert a powerful, if indirect, influence on many members of Parliament. So with the armor plate manufacturers in Britain, who are able, by a certain process, to convert steel worth \$20 or \$30 per ton into armor plate worth \$600 a ton. They sell this just as readily to the German as to the British Admiralty, which shows the extent of their patriotism. It is not actual war, however, but the preparation for war that these interests desire and whenever a war scare gets to the verge of actual danger the British and German commercial interests unite to avert the war that nobody wants.

"We constantly hear it said, even in Winnipeg, 'The best way to have peace is to prepare for war.' That is absurd. It is bad psychology, for one thing. To prepare for a fight means to expect a fight and this, in turn, usually means actual fighting. Gladstone spoke of the predisposing power of preparation for war in familiarizing the public mind with the idea of war and lighting the flames of national hatred and distrust, often leading to wars which have no justification in fact."

## War Preparations Cause War

Dr. Sinclair stated that if time permitted he could prove that preparation for war was the chief cause of war. In passing he instanced the Crimean War and the Franco-Prussian War as having been caused directly by the nations involved preparing for war. As Norman Angell in "The Great Illusion" has shown, the securities of small European countries without defence of army or navy, are worth more than the securities of the Great Powers such as Great Britain or Germany. "The great financiers make no mistake," he continued, "They know where their money is safe. Just as the homestead needing to be defended from Indians would not be worth as much as one perfectly secure, so the securities of those countries which require such heavy expenditures for defence are not as valuable as those needing no defence. A nation's trade cannot be wiped out by war. People will need food and clothes as much after being conquered as before, and the only way to destroy trade would be to slit the throats of the conquered people.



## HACKNEY AUTO PLOW

EVERY farmer realizes the importance of "quick action" at seeding time and knows that delays at that particular time are very costly. The whole crop may be ruined through not being able to secure help or the sickness of or an accident to the horses.

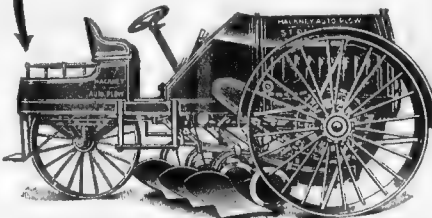
The Hackney Auto-Plow solves all such problems satisfactorily. It will not only do the Seeding when the soil is in the best condition, but also the

**PLOWING, DISCING, HARROWING, HARVESTING, THRESHING, ROAD GRADING, WOOD SAWING, FEED GRINDING**

and all other work where power is required. It is a strictly ONE-MAN machine, a tireless worker night or day, rain or shine, and there is no "hold-up by the hired man" for the farmer who has a Hackney Auto-Plow. Its successful performances in all parts of the country, in all kinds of soil, and under all sorts of conditions proclaim it the greatest labor-saving device for the farmer ever invented.

Write today for our catalog, photos of machine and testimonial letters from users.

**Hackney Manufacturing Co.**  
641 Prior Avenue,  
ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA



## \$5,000,000.00

for WESTERN CANADA POULTRYMEN  
PRODUCED BY THE PEERLESS INCUBATOR

Into the pockets of the users of The PEERLESS INCUBATOR last year went five million dollars made from the poultry these people raised. Yet chickens are scarce in Canada and eggs are the scarcest of all food commodities. That is positively the fact.

To-day there are not enough Canadian CHICKENS or EGGS to go around. Thousands of dozens of eggs are being shipped into Canada from the United States and other countries to help meet the demand.

Yet there is a shortage! Eggs are commanding a tremendous price—chickens are worth dollars.

Now is the time to take advantage of this situation and make money out of it yourself. You can raise and sell 600 chickens this next year, and you will find a quick and sure market for every one of them. You can get the top notch price for all the hundreds of dozens of eggs that your poultry lay.

Let us tell you how!

The book, "When Poultry Pays," will show you how. Let us send it to you. It is interesting; it is instructive, and it contains the proof.

You need this book. It will be mailed free. A post card will bring it.

ADDRESS:

**The Raymond Manufacturing Co., Limited**  
WINNIPEG, MAN.

Western Sales Agents for LEE MANUFACTURING CO., LIMITED.  
Makers of Peerless Incubators and Brooders and Poultry Supplies.



"Another argument often used in support of armament is that a police force is needed among the nations as much as within a given country. That is true, but what is the function of a

policeman in our civilized states? He does not settle any disputes that arise. His duty is simply to take the disputants to court where a judge decides the issue. In the same way the powers

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L.R. SPENCER GUIDE FREE TO THOSE WHO  
SHIP TO US



## CORRUGATED IRON

"All corrugated looks alike to me," says the novice. "Looks alike, yes," replies the experienced builder, "but what a difference in quality!" . . . The contents of most buildings with corrugated iron roofing or siding are exceptionally valuable—factories, barns, warehouses, elevators, etc. . . . Only the best is good enough for such structures—Metallic Roofing Co.'s Corrugated Iron. . . . Absolutely free from defects—made from very finest sheets. . . . Each sheet is accurately squared, and the corrugations pressed one at a time—not rolled—giving an exact fit without waste. . . . Any desired size or gauge—galvanized or painted—straight or curved. Send us your specifications.



N.B.—Insure the safety of your grain. A Metallic Portable Corrugated Granary protects against loss by lightning, fire and vermin—rats, mice, etc. Write us today for information. Also ask us to mail you our new illustrated catalogue, No. 70.

### The Metallic Roofing Co., Limited

MANUFACTURERS

TORONTO AND WINNIPEG

Western Canada Factory: 797 NOTRE DAME AVE., WINNIPEG, Man.

AGENTS WANTED

In Some Sections

Write for Particulars

might very well place at the disposal of the Hague Tribunal enough ships and soldiers to enforce international law. But the purpose of the great navies, so far from fulfilling merely a police function, is to settle disputes between nations by brute force and the power of might without any regard as to the right or wrong involved.

#### Politics and the Pulpit

"What is Canada's duty at the present time? The naval question to be sure, has become a political one, but is that fact going to prevent the pulpit from making any reference to it whatsoever? There is no word in the Bible telling me to keep out of politics. The church may as well shut up shop if we are not to discuss anything that becomes a party question, and the fact that both political parties in Canada are making more or less of a football out of the naval policy should not prevent the Christian church from making itself heard in no uncertain sound. We ought to do something to help England, is the position taken by a large proportion of Canadians. If any of you really want to help England there are nobler and better ways than contributing \$35,000,000 towards an increase in naval power. Britain has other problems to face, such as that of poverty, of old age pensions, of education and of social and moral reforms.

#### How Canada's Acts Will Be Construed

"Further, this proposed contribution will not help, anyway. Just think for a moment. Where shall we get the money? From wealthy Englishmen who already own most of the land over there and who will probably grind the poorer people all the harder in consequence of sending an additional amount of money out of the country. Canada's action, moreover, will be construed by the Pan-German school as a proof of their contention that the British Empire is marshalling all its forces to crush Germany, and the Germanic people of Europe, Austrians, Swiss, Belgians and Dutch. The effect in Germany will probably be only to stimulate their Dreadnought building, since an influential section of the press and of the ruling classes are firmly convinced that contributions from the outlying nations of the British Empire can only mean sinister designs upon the Fatherland.

#### Both Party Policies Obnoxious

"I do not propose to discuss in detail the two programs submitted by the parties at Ottawa during the past few weeks. The Borden plan appears to be giving cash contributions to the Motherland as they are needed. In my humble opinion the \$35,000,000 had better be thrown into the Atlantic, so far as doing any good is concerned. The Laurier program of building a Canadian navy, and establishing navy yards and the resulting vested interests in this country, appears to be the more serious

proposal of the two. 'But they will provide work in Canada,' you say. Every man you take out of productive employment and put into an uneconomic industry, such as the manufacture of warships or death-dealing engines of war, by so much you will harm our country. Useless work is never a blessing. If you contend that it is, why do you not put me in a palace as your minister, where I could keep a hundred gardeners and forty cooks and fifty chamberlains, thus giving employment to a great many people? The folly of this appears at a glance. You know that you would only have to work all the harder to keep up such an establishment. The productive work alone supports the burden of unproductive industry. Now since the Conservatives may adopt the Liberal plan of a Canadian navy as an ultimate solution, I find both party programs equally obnoxious.

#### Grain Growers at Brandon

"I am glad that the labor men and the Grain Growers, the two main classes of productive citizens in this country, have taken their stand against this wasteful war policy. One of the greatest blows ever struck for peace was when the Grain Growers of Manitoba, at their annual convention in Brandon last week, passed with cheers a strong resolution denouncing the naval plans of both parties, with only five dissenting votes out of over 500.

"So far we have spoken only of our loss through either of these plans being adopted and in this sense the argument has been on a selfish or material plane. But there is a higher motive than self-interest which should lead us toward peace at the present moment. Is there one code of ethics for the individual and another code for the nation? There is something better even than Imperialism—the brotherhood of man. Does not taking up the cross and following the Master apply as much to a nation as to an individual? I believe if Britain stopped navy-building altogether and turned her energies towards the welfare of her own people and of other nations, she would run no risk whatsoever in having no Dreadnoughts. An action like that would so strengthen the peace parties of other nations, and nowhere is the peace party stronger than in Germany, that the Great Powers would be forced by their own people to quit the mad race of militarism. But even if there were risk in following the way of peace, I believe that should be incurred in the interest of the common people rather than crushing them into the dust by this ever more oppressive burden of the modern armed peace.

#### Where Does Christian Church Stand?

"Where do the churches stand on this question? Outsiders are asking that question with renewed interest. They see the churches every now and then raising a great row over comparatively little things such as selling candy and

ice cream on Sunday, yet when a great moral crisis confronts the nation the Christian Church appears to be silent. Mind, I am not in favor of the Sunday sale of those things—These things ye ought to have done and not left the others undone.' But I contend that it is of little matter compared to the great question of peace or war now facing Canada. The Christian Church stands for peace between nations, peace between man and his fellowmen, peace between man and his God, and if the Church does its duty at the present crisis in Canada, we shall hasten the day when wars and rumors of war shall have forever ceased."

#### WHAT BALKAN WAR HAS ALREADY COST

London, Dec. 28.—One hundred and fifty-two millions, three hundred and fifty thousand dollars is the cost of the Balkan war up to date, according to statistics compiled by the Economist.

These staggering figures, the journal states, represent the sum that has been lost during the actual fighting and that without reckoning in the wounded and the dead. "We should fear," adds the Economist, "that Bulgaria must have lost in this way, at least 50,000 of its manhood and Turkey perhaps 100,000. If the cost of mobilization and the expenses which run up during the armistice were added, the actual financial deficit caused by the war to the five states might already run up to \$175,000,000."

These figures which, if anything, probably are under the mark, are arrived at as follows by the journal which furnishes them:

	Men.	Days of Actual War.	Cost
Bulgaria . . .	300,000	47	\$35,250,000
Servia . . .	200,000	37	23,500,000
Greece . . .	150,000	64	24,000,000
Montenegro . . .	40,000	56	5,600,000
Turkey . . .	400,000	64	64,000,000
Total . . .	1,090,000		\$152,350,000

But even the colossal figures arrived at by adding to this sum the costs of mobilization and the interim expenses during the armistice, does not give a comprehensive view of the whole financial cost entailed by the war. "Partial mobilization in Austria-Hungary," he declares, "is costing the country about \$250,000 per day above the normal expenses for the army and navy and a vote of from sixty to eighty million dollars is to be asked for to meet this. In addition, grievous suffering is being caused to the wives and families of the men who have been called up. We suppose that a somewhat similar financial loss is being incurred by Russia. To complete the picture, we should have to take into consideration the financial cost of the credit troubles to which merchants and business men have been subjected during the past two months. In Austria and

southeastern Europe a disastrous slump has occurred, and business failures have become exceptionally numerous.

"Financiers and investors," the writer concludes, "must expect in the coming year loans totalling in all perhaps \$400,000,000 to repair the losses caused by war and mobilization in the five states, as well as in Russia, Austria and Italy."

#### LABOR MEN OPPOSE NAVAL POLICY

London, Jan. 20.—The Daily Citizen (Labor) states that the Parliamentary Labor party is giving consideration to the Canadian Government's proposed naval policy, with a view to united action at the proper time.

In the same issue appears a letter from J. C. Walters, written in behalf of the executive of the Trades and Labor Congress, in which he seeks to dispel "the illusion that the offer represents the united sentiment of Canadians."

The writer says that "organized labor in the Dominion is solidly against the spread of jingoism and the armaments craze. Canada's present offer is simply a party move. Unfortunately, Canadian labor men have not a direct voice in the Dominion Parliament. If they had, their answer would be made in no uncertain tones."

The letter concludes: "With the ripe experience acquired by the Labor group in the British House, not alone in domestic affairs, but in the world's politics, would it not be well to give us in Canada the benefit of your experience by advising how we can best co-operate with you in maintaining the world's peace? No more practical way suggests itself to us than to co-operate closely with our working comrades in the Mother Country."

#### GRAIN GROWERS AND SUFFRAGE

The following resolution was passed by a unanimous standing vote at the Manitoba Grain Growers' Convention, following an address by Mrs. A. V. Thomas, president of the Political Equality League:

Moved by R. McKenzie, seconded by Peter Wright: That the convention reaffirm the attitude on Woman Suffrage which was taken by our last annual convention and direct our central executive to co-operate with the Political Equality League to further the interests of Woman's Suffrage.

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## Senate Reform in New Zealand

Progressive Dominion will Make a Second Chamber Elective

In view of the very general opinion in Canada in favor of the reform or abolition of the Senate, it is interesting to know the experience and attitude of other British countries with regard to the same problem. The story of the fight of the British House of Commons against the House of Lords and the curbing of the power of the Upper Chamber is familiar to readers of The Guide. Below is an interesting account of the situation in New Zealand taken from The Round Table, for December, 1912. After dealing with the recent changes of government in the Dominion the article says:

The government lost no time in bringing forward one of the leading measures in their program, namely, a bill for the reform of the Legislative Council. Originally, the Upper House consisted of members nominated for life, and as care was taken in the selection, the Chamber, down to about the year 1891, was conspicuous for its independence, and the ability with which large public questions were discussed and dealt with. Among its ranks were found men of culture and experience with a high sense of public duty. The result was that students of politics who wished to know what was to be said on both sides of any great question got into the habit of studying debates in the Legislative Council rather than the discussion in the Lower House.

A wave of Liberal feeling, however, began to bring the principle of nomination into disfavor, and in 1883 a Conservative government—the Whitaker-Atkinson administration—submitted a bill providing for the election of a Council by the direct vote of the people in two electorates, each island being one, and the proportional system of voting being used. This was not accepted, and in 1885 Sir Frederick Whitaker introduced a bill providing for election by a joint session of members of the Council and of the House. This was carried by the Council, but rejected by the House of Representatives.

### A Degenerating House

The Liberal-Labor administration under Mr. Ballance, which took office in 1891, introduced and successfully carried a bill providing that members of the Council should be nominated by the government for a period of seven years only, although there was nothing in the measure to prevent a member from being re-nominated at the end of his term, if the government thought fit. The rights of existing life members of the Council were conserved under the bill. This reform has proved a failure, and of the council as at present constituted it might almost be said "None so poor as to do it reverence." The plan of appointing members for a limited period was in itself almost sufficient to bring about the Council's decline, for it practically destroyed the independence of the Chamber. A member who wished to be re-appointed at the end of his term knew that he had to do what the government wished him to do, and it was sometimes said to be possible to tell when a councillor was approaching the end of his seven years by the increased alacrity with which he strove to carry out the Government's wishes. The mischief was intensified during Mr. Seddon's long reign by the fact that he used the Legislative Council as a means of rewarding his supporters, especially those who were unable to secure election to the Lower House. The result is now that all the thirty-nine members of which the Council is composed have been appointed by that party, with the exception of seven life members—all of them advanced in years—who still remain in the Chamber. Thus the Council has lost much of its old independence, and its influence on public opinion has greatly declined.

### Proportional Representation

The bill framed by the Massey government for the reform of the Council, and introduced into that Chamber by the Hon. H. D. Bell, Minister for Internal Affairs, proposes to make the Council elective. New Zealand, geographically, is divided into the North and South Island—Stewart Island lying to

the south of the latter and bearing somewhat the same relation to it that the Isle of Wight does to England. It is proposed under the bill to make each of these geographical divisions an electorate, and to use the proportional system of voting adopted in the Transvaal Municipal Act. The total number of councillors to be ultimately elected is fixed at forty, twenty from each island. The elections will be held on the same day as those for the House of Representatives, and the franchise will be the same. Each elected councillor will hold his seat for the term of two Parliaments of the House of Representatives, one half the total number retiring at each election. The present nominated members will continue to hold their seats until their existing appointments have expired. The House of Representatives will continue to exercise full control over money bills, as at present. It is curious to recall the fact that when the Constitution was granted to New Zealand, Sir George Grey proposed to make the Council elective. The English government, at the instance, it is said, of Sir John Pakington, insisted on substituting the nominative for the elective principle.

### Councillors Object

The debate on the second reading of the bill brought to light a strong opposition to it in the Council. Several members who admitted that public opinion was in favor of the substitution of election for nomination said they would vote for the second reading on that ground, but would require radical alterations in some of the details when the bill was in committee. The Hon. Mr. Samuel, leader of the Council under the Mackenzie ministry, urged in opposition that the government had no right to legislate piecemeal. This was an amendment of the Legislature act, and a bill should be brought down to deal with both Houses, instead of trying an experiment on the Council. If a change was necessary, as was suggested, he argued that the Council should be elected either by the House of Representatives or by both Houses, or that it should be abolished altogether, rather than that it should be elected on the popular franchise like the primary Chamber. "Why," he asked, "did the Council exist at all?" It existed to prevent party legislation, to moderate the speed of legislation, to revise,

amend, and improve rash legislation, or retard it until the constituencies could be made to understand what was being done. If the Council were elected, members would have to receive deputations and hundreds of letters from constituents, they would have to give pledges, not according to their beliefs, but according to what election necessities required. They would, in fact, be subject to all the disabilities of the Lower House, and would be useless for the purpose of a Revising Chamber. He also took exception to the system of proportional representation. It would mean, he said, that without regard to honesty, good character, or intelligence, the candidate's election would depend upon his ability to get his name on a ticket. A fraction only of the electors could have any real knowledge of their candidates, and the only safeguard which election on popular franchise provided would be removed.

### Question Solved

Other members objected that a Council elected on the more scientific system of representation might claim to be a more correct exponent of the public than the Lower House. On the other hand, if both Houses were elected on the proportional system of representation, there would be two legislative bodies, each practically a duplicate of the other, which would not only be a waste of energy, but likely to prove in practice exceedingly fruitful of friction and conflict.

The second reading was carried by twenty-four votes to eight, but on motion to go into committee, the Hon. J. D. Ormond, one of the oldest of the life members, moved the following amendment:

That all the words after "that" be omitted, with a view of inserting the words "the Council is of opinion that, having affirmed that the constitution of the Council should be altered from nomination to election, it is not advisable to proceed further with the bill this session, in order that the electors of the Dominion may be given an opportunity of considering the proposals for giving effect to the bill."

The amendment was carried by twenty to thirteen. This meant, of course, that the bill was shelved. Mr. Massey, however, then gave notice in the Lower House of a series of resolutions embodying the main provisions of the Bill. If these are passed, it is thought that they will be sent to the Upper House. Mr. Massey has also given notice of a bill to reduce the term of appointment of Legislative Councillors to three

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years. It is inferred that if the resolutions are rejected by the Upper House, and the latter bill is carried, he will next advise His Excellency to call sufficient short-term councillors to pass the bill into law.

### ANOTHER ONE ON SANDY

A canny Scot was sitting in the smoking compartment of a train, and, after filling his pipe, he turned to the man on his left and asked: "Hae ye a match?"

The man went through his pockets and said: "I am sorry, but I have not."

Turning to the man on his right, he asked the same question, and after a search this man also said: "I am very sorry, but I have used my last one."

"Ah, weel," said the Scot, with a sigh, as he reached into his own pocket, "hae ta use one o' my ain."

### HE DID

Tommy came out of a room where his father was tacking down a car. He was crying lustily.

"Why, Tommy, what's the matter?" asked his mother.

"P-p-papa hit his finger with hammer," sobbed Tommy.

"Well, you needn't cry about a t like that," comforted his mother. "Why didn't you laugh?"

"I did," sobbed Tommy.

## Clothes Make The Man

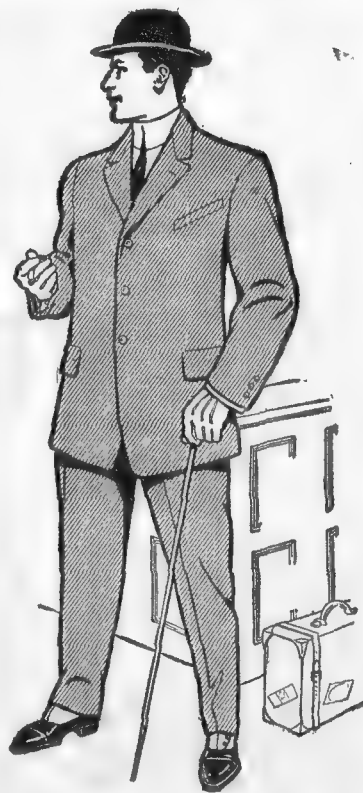
—or at least give him a good start over his fellow-worker.  
Dress never meant so much in life as it does now.

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And hundreds of these same successful men buy their clothes from Catesby in London, because

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The sufferer from Constipation usually realizes the danger of his affliction because from Constipation arise the vast number of more serious diseases brought about by the retention and promulgation of germ life in the system, in turn caused by our failure to get rid of this waste.

Such a sufferer has probably tried all kinds of drugs and his experience is enough to prove that drugs form only a temporary relief and require constant use in constantly increasing doses to be at all efficacious. The sufferer greatly adds to his illness by becoming a slave to this drug habit.

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Hundreds of people have enthusiastically endorsed this treatment, as Mr. E. Nighswander, of Green River, Ont., who writes "For years I have been troubled with constipation, ulcers in the bowels and piles, which all the money and doctors only seemed to relieve temporarily. The J. B. L. Cascade has completely cured these troubles, and I feel it a duty I owe to my fellow-men to endorse the Cascade in the very highest terms. No amount of money could estimate the value it has been to me. No home should be without a Cascade."

Write for Dr. Charles A. Tyrrell's book, "Why Man of Today Is Only Fifty Per Cent. Efficient." We will gladly send you this free if you will address Charles A. Tyrrell, M.D., Room 741-G, 280 College Street, Toronto.

## United Farmers' Progress

Continued from Page 8

ing of competent legal advice for members in difficulty.

We have also been of assistance to many of the Unions in placing orders for binder twine, oil, lumber and fruit, while in one district, with the assistance of the Live Stock Commissioner, considerable help was rendered in the marketing of cattle last spring. Negotiations are now under way through which it is hoped that before next spring it will be possible to bring in some independent buyers who will materially relieve the cattle situation.

As usual, considerable assistance was given in the placing of farm help, and a conservative estimate would fix the number assisted by the central office at not less than 400. This work is done with the co-operation of the Alberta Government office at Winnipeg and without cost to the applicants.

This is only a partial list of the work done and is given to show in what manner the central office can help our members. Some are of the opinion that it is only the local union that can be benefited, but such is not the case, for, no matter whether it is an officer or an individual member, each inquiry receives careful attention and every effort is made to satisfy each individual case.

### Food Taxes Repudiated

In closing I would like to take the liberty of bringing to your attention for a few moments some of the questions which will affect us in the future. The first and foremost of these is no doubt that of our trade relations, and while we have always stood for freer trade, still, up to the present, we have not gained very much in this regard, although it has been said that our gain comes more from the fact that, as a result of our activities, the tariff at least has not been increased. The one question which appeals to me is that of freer trade with the Mother Country. We are told that it is a common saying there that if the Western Canada farmer is to remain loyal then he must be bribed by a preferential tax on the food of the British consumer. You and I know better than this and realize only too well what a tax on food really means, as can be evidenced from the fact that although our wheat is cheaper our finished product, the flour, sells at a higher price right here in our midst than it does in the Old Country. Let us, therefore, take a united front in this question, and repudiate the statements which have been made in this connection. We do not want our food taxed, neither do we want a tax on the other fellow's food. I know it is hardly right to draw attention to this question in this report, but I take the liberty of doing so and thereby bring this matter to your notice.

### Looking To Coming Year

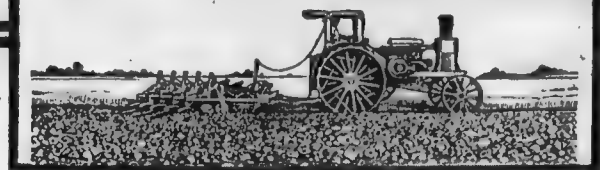
Other questions which will affect us during the year 1913 are: That of the freight inquiry, the fire guard inquiry, uniform live stock regulations, opening of the Panama Canal, working out of a parcels post system, of a method whereby the settlers can secure cheaper money, of uniform machinery contracts, of efficient railway legislation, and co-operation. These are only a few of the big questions which are now under consideration and which must require a vast amount of work and consideration during the next few months.

It would not be proper for me to conclude this, my final report to you as secretary of the U.F.A., without once more thanking the officers and members for the courtesies and the kind assistance given me during my term of office, to the office staff for the loyal support given at all times in the carrying on of the work, and for the help rendered to the Association by our official organ, The Grain Growers' Guide. Without such help the work done would be small indeed, and it is to that assistance that our great measure of success is largely due. From the bottom of my heart I thank you, and bespeak for my successor in office, the same kindly assistance and co-operation that you have given me.

Again thanking you, gentlemen, and wishing you every success in the efforts for which we are all striving, I am,

Your obedient servant,

E. J. FREAM, Secretary.



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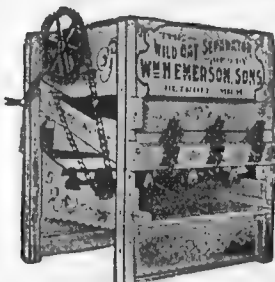
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# Sunshine

The Grain Growers' Sunshine Guild

## WHAT DO YOU THINK OF A MOTHERS' NUMBER?

We're thinking of having a Mothers' Number some time in March, when we would give up both the Homemakers and Sunshine sections entirely to the discussion of mothers' problems. If you like the idea and have anything you would like to appear in it send it along now. All we need for carrying out the idea is your co-operation.

If we have the Mothers' Number we would like it to be full of such useful suggestions that women will want to cut the pages out and paste them in their scrap books.

Now, I want to tell you one and all that Agnes has found a home and it would not be fair to expect her to write to all the disappointed ones as she must have received nearly eighty letters.

A number of our readers wrote to me concerning the girl's parentage. I know no more about the people who write to this column than the readers do and it is impossible for me to undertake to answer the piles of letters of this kind that come in every week. I will be glad to forward any letters you care to send if you enclose them in a plain stamped envelope and send them to me with a note saying for whom they are intended, but I can't promise to investigate the characters of the correspondents.

I have to acknowledge a gift of ten dollars to the Sunshine Fund from an absolutely unknown source, but hope that the sender will see this and accept our thanks.

I must apologize to Friend No. 2 for my seeming neglect of her query as to the address of the Handicraft Guild, but it was crowded out of our second last issue. The address is 586 St. Catherine's St. West, Montreal. There is also a Woman's Exchange in Toronto which might handle your work. I don't know the address, but I think The Woman's Exchange, Toronto, would find them.

FRANCIS MARION BEYNON.

## PREVENTING CONSTIPATION

Dear Miss Beynon:—I am quite interested in your thought and thought I would like to join the circle. I feel sorry for those who have so many trials and trouble, with their people at home. I often wonder if we do not get too melancholy about our troubles. I really think I have been sometimes, then I think of the following verse:

What a friend we have in Jesus,  
All our sins and griefs to bear,  
What a privilege to carry  
Everything to God in prayer.  
Oh! what peace we often forfeit,  
Oh! what needless pain we bear,  
All because we do not carry  
Everything to God in prayer.

There are so many comforting hymns which come to me sometimes. There is another verse I like, too, which is as follows:

Come, ye disconsolate, where'er ye languish;  
Come to the mercy seat, fervently kneel;  
Here bring your wounded hearts, here tell your anguish;  
Earth hath no sorrow that heaven cannot heal.

The last line is really very sweet.

Well, perhaps I may give a few of my household hints as I see some others do. I find flour sacks (the 100 lb. size) make good pillow cases, also sugar sacks, which I take and sew two together to make dish towels. I have made an apron out of sacks and I guess some other articles could be made from them, too.

I have a book called "Tokology" which is a good medical book for women. It is written by Alice B. Stockham, M.D. Also I have the book entitled "For Girls" which I had when I was quite a young girl. It is a good book for girls. It is written by Mrs. E. R. Shepherd.

I think some medical books should be in every home and children should have a knowledge of things which may save them suffering in later years.

I have one little girl about fourteen months old and she has been fed on cows' milk since she was three months old. I beat raw egg and put a teaspoonful in her milk each time which has kept her bowels regular. Some children are so troubled with constipation, but my baby

has never had a dose of castor oil yet. Nearly all medical books say children have to be kept dosing if you once get started, but it is better to use a syringe or some natural means to move the bowels regularly. It is certainly worth trying and any one will be repaid by doing so, because the children will not suffer from so much dosing of medicine, which is more harmful than good.

Well, I must not trespass on your time any longer.

Yours truly, "HOPEFUL."

## HAD GOOD CROPS

Dear Miss Beynon:—I am sending (20) twenty cents in stamps for which I would be very thankful to get the pamphlets on "Maternity," "How to Tell the Truth to Children" and "The Most Beautiful Story in the World." I would like "Mother and Babe" too, but do not know the price. However, I will send ten cents extra and if that is not enough please let me know and I will send the balance.

I am glad to say that our crop turned out very good this year. I hope that there are not so many who suffer from frost this year as last.

I, like February and many others, have compassion and pity on the poor fallen girls. I think we all know of some one who has fallen and I for one cannot help but pity them, and if girls would only stop and think about the innocent children they are apt to bring into the world and which are so often looked down on, I think it would be a hard fight before they would yield to temptation.

We have a little son not yet two years. But I think we should be prepared to satisfy their curiosity in regard to life.

You will be thinking, dear Sunshine, that this letter is nothing but "thinks." But it is thoughts as well as words that help to make life more beautiful and better. I love the fall of the year, so will sign myself,

AUTUMN.

We have no book entitled "Mother and Babe," the only one being "Maternity," which is sold at five cents a copy.

F. M. B.



**SIMPLE MODELS FOR SCHOOL WEAR**

7505—Girl's Dress, 10 to 14 years. With Four-Gored Skirt, Round or High Neck, Elbow or Long Sleeves, with or without Revers, Cuffs and Trimming Bands. 4 yards 36, with 1½ yards of banding to trim as shown in front view, ¾ yard 27 to trim as shown in back view, for 12 year size.

7499—Child's Russian Dress, 2 to 6 years. With Square or High Neck, Short or Long Sleeves, with or without Bloomers. 2¼ yards 36 for dress, with 1 yard 27 inches wide for trimming, 2 yards 36 inches wide for bloomers, for 4 year size.

7540—Girl's One-Piece Dress, 6 to 12 years. With Elbow or Long Sleeves, Square or Round Collar. 3½ yards 36, for 10 year size.

7512—Boy's Sailor Blouse Suit, 6 to 10 years. With Round or Square Collar, Knickerbockers that can be finished with knee bands or Hems and Elastic. 3½ yards 36, with ½ yard 27 inches wide for collar and cuffs, 6½ yards of braid, for 8 year size.

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Winnipeg Dept. G. 2

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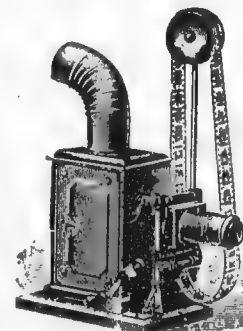
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This large and beautiful doll is about two feet in height, and is dressed in the very latest style from Paris. Her costume is made up of fine silk, trimmed with Irish lace, and she has a very stylish hat. We believe it is one of the prettiest dolls ever shown. Given absolutely free for selling only \$3.00 worth of our dainty art embossed and colored Post Cards at 6 for 10 cents, including Valentine, Birthday, Love Scenes, etc. You will be surprised at how quickly they sell, as everybody will buy. Write now for Post Cards and we will send Doll as soon as you have sold them and returned us the money.

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send us \$3.00 and we will send moving picture machine and films with 63 views and for prompt return of money we will give a beautiful extra premium free.

THE WESTERN PREMIUM CO., DEPT. G,  
WINNIPEG, CANADA

**WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE**



# Young Canada Club

By DIXIE PATTON

## HOW TO JOIN OUR CLUB

I have had letters from some of our readers asking how they can join our club. There is only one way; to write a story for one of our competitions. Again I am asked if you can write other stories than the ones I ask for. It is better not to, because, of course, I give prizes to and print first the competition stories.

The present competition calls for a story about a hero or heroine. This ought to be very easy because one that you have read in a book will do splendidly, or one that you have heard your parents tell, even if it never was written in a book, will be acceptable.

Some, just a few, I am glad to say, have forgotten the rule that the stories are to be written in pen and ink and on one side of the paper only.

Those that have already arrived are so good that you will have to do very well indeed to better some of them. I have my eye on some jolly boy and girl stories that I mean to send out to the winners in this competition, so you had better prick up your ears, my young folk, and get to work.

Get one of your parents or your teacher to certify that the story is your own work and that the age given is correct.

Oh! I nearly forgot. I suppose you would like to know what happened in the camera contest. I am sorry to say that none of the pictures sent in were good enough to print, so I have been obliged to drop this contest until the summer when I would like to take it up again if enough are interested.

I must apologize to Eileen Gillies for not thanking her earlier for the very pretty New Year's card she sent me from Victoria. I hope Eileen will try in the new story competition and get some of the boys and girls in Victoria interested in it.

DIXIE PATTON.

Address all your letters to Dixie Patton, Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

## HOW THE BEAVERS PREPARE FOR WINTER

In their summer travellings, the beavers look for a stream in which to build a house for winter. When a stream is found the building of a house occupies most of the summer.

It is a mere dam made of trees, twigs, mud and stones. First they gnaw trees off close to the ground, carry them home and throw them in the stream. When they have enough trees they get mud and stones and put them among the trees so they will not float away.

This done, they next get twigs and form a roof, and when they are sure their house is big and strong enough it is finished.

But this is not all. The most important of all is yet to be got, and that is the food, which consists of nuts, berries and other things they can find in the forest. Then it is winter, and they settle down in their cozy little house to sleep and eat until spring comes.

JESSIE LYSTER.

Kennedy, Sask., Age 11.

## HOW THE RED SQUIRREL PREPARES FOR WINTER

The squirrel is a very cute animal. They start in the early part of the autumn to build their nests. Some of the squirrels have three or four nests. They are made of hay, leaves, grass and twigs, also lined with feathers. When the nest is built they start to gather nuts. The nuts consist of oak nuts, hazel nuts and walnuts. It is very amusing to watch them throw the nuts off the trees and then come down and carry them away to their nest. There were two squirrels at our place. They fought each other till they fell. One got hold of a limb and the other one fell on the ground. The one on the limb scolded, spit and scratched.

The squirrel never changes its color. It is a reddish brown in color and has a very bushy tail. So ends my letter.

RAYMOND C. JOHNSTONE.

Ochre River, Man., Age 9 years.

## THE EAGLES

Dear Dixie Patton:—In a rocky gully, about half a mile from our house, were a pair of golden eagles. I used to watch them as I lay behind the stooks at the homestead, which is about half a mile

from our house and as far from the gully. The eagles used to soar about and would sometimes fly so high that I could hardly see them. Sometimes they would swoop down and catch a gopher.

One night, when I was driving home the cows, I spied the pair of eagles sitting on the cliff. I entreated my father to go and shoot one of them, and dark and late though it was we went and father shot one, and now he is sitting on a shelf in our sittingroom. Its mate flew about for weeks after, but I never saw him at the gully again. This fellow that we have is a dark brownish color with golden tips on the feathers of his neck, white band across the tail and some golden feathers on his wings. His legs are thick and strong, with very strong talons with which to carry his prey. His eyes are deep and piercing. He is a magnificent bird and I love to look at him. I try to model and draw eagles too.

I am afraid this letter is too late for this competition, but you are asking for letters anyway. I think the camera competition is all right and I am going to try it. But what do you think of a drawing or paper cutting competition? With very good wishes,

ARCHIBALD HOGG.

Age 13 years.

A story contributed for one of our earlier competitions, which was mislaid.

## MY FAVORITE CHARACTER IN FICTION—AND WHY

By Emily S. Stafford (Age 15)

Of the many beautiful characters in fiction, my favorite is a little girl of ten. She is the main character in Mrs. Burnett's dearest of stories, "The Secret Garden." Cross, sour little Mary, of India, who, in spite of her many servants to do her bidding, had never known what it was to be loved. Not until she had found herself all alone in the world, and was sent to live with her uncle, who would almost forget that she existed, did she, of her own accord, begin to change. Before the summer can come, the frost must leave the ground, which must have sunshine to make it soft and warm. And so with Mary. There began to be little rays of sunshine in her heart, and the cold, icy manner had to flee, and they melted and warmed the hard little heart, till, at last, the flowers began to grow. They grew in the form of the merry laugh, the gay, childish voice, the kind, unselfish ways that blossomed forth in this same little Mary. It was Mary who found the way to the "secret garden," and, with the help of the kind boy, Dickon, planted the flowers there. It was Mary who found her sick cousin, Colin, and it was she who so filled his mind with the springtime that he, too, began to love the garden. It was through Mary that he began to walk, and at last to run. It was through Mary that he began to be a happy, nature-loving boy. Lastly, when the sad father came home, he, too, was changed into a glad, normal man—all through the childish influence of my favorite character in fiction.

## YOUNG CANADA CLUB

I have been reading some of the club stories and like them very much and would like to be a member, and to introduce myself I will write a short story about a nice little red squirrel that used to stay here on our farm and he used to build his nest in the shed.

He was very pretty. He used to eat oats with the pigs. He built his nest with old leaves. He was small.

He used to sit on a rail fence. His tail came up to his head nearly. He came back when winter came. Our hired man shot him by a mistake, thinking it was a gopher and we were very sorry.

Yours truly,

HOMER L. DEEPLE.

Camrose, Alta., Age 9 years.

## A LITTLE DIPLOMAT

Little girl of four (standing entranced before the window of a toy shop)—"Oh, mother, if you were my little girl wouldn't I take you right in and buy you some of those lovely things."

## ENFORCING SABBATH OBSERVANCE

"Johnny, what are you doing?" "Tryin' to learn the fish in this here crick what they'll git if they bite on Sunday."



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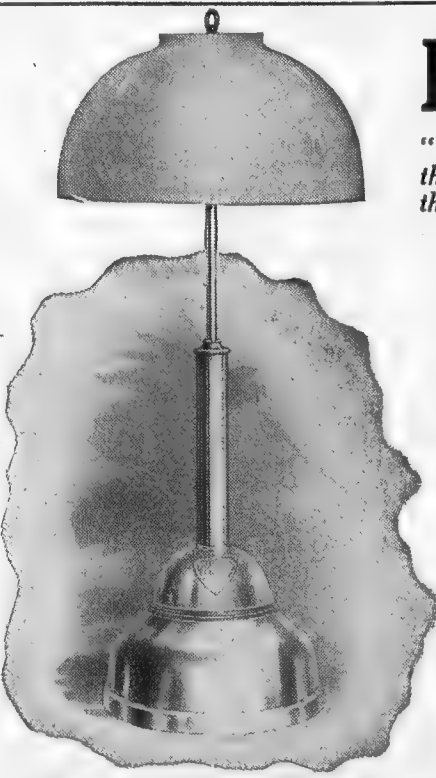
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## Country Girl's Ideas

We are on the trail this week of those young people in the country districts where there is so little fun that they have to pick up and go to the city to keep from utterly stagnating. Some of them are laboring under the delusion that it is somebody's business to provide amusement for them. Now there is no manner of reason why your parents or anybody else should spread out entertainment before you as we do toys in front of a naughty child, and if they did you would not enjoy them half so much as if you got out and hustled for it yourselves.

At any rate they won't. The best you can hope for and have any right to ask from your parents is that they won't put stumbling blocks in the way of any reasonable pleasure. But you say that is just where it is. Our parents are opposed to dancing and it is a case of either giving up what we want to do and moping in the corner or having constant friction at home.

So you stay at home and sulk because you can't dance and tell your parents every day of their lives how much you hate the farm and have a miserable time generally. "Serves your parents right," you say. Suppose we grant for argument's sake that it does. How about yourselves? Having only one life to live in this world, so far as we know, it does seem a pity to put off being happy even for one winter because things don't just suit us. Conditions are not likely to be any more propitious for being happy than they are today. There will always be some thorn in the flesh.

Probably in the next district to yours there is a group of young people who began to dance before they reached their teens. In their twenties they are satiated with

many young men as your district has to offer.

Or if you don't care for sewing you might organize a reading club at which you could read some of the latest books of fiction, or if you wanted to improve your minds, history or works on travel.

If there are musical people in your district in any number you might band



692 Design for an Embroidered Center Cloth. The cloth is twenty-three inches in diameter and is designed for outline work with punched work background.

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together and study the works of some special composer. Get a few good books on music and read them together and have songs and choruses by your favorite composer.

The old fashioned Literary society which took in people of all ages and had a varied programme, including music, reciting, speech-making and debates, can hardly be bettered. Being able to speak easily in public and to think as readily on one's feet before a crowd of people as when with a few chosen friends is a great asset to either a boy or a girl.

"But," you say impatiently, "you haven't told us anything about how to start the ball rolling." Bide-a-wee, my dears, I was coming to that. We will suppose you have a telephone in your district and in your house. Why not call up Helen Smith, who you know is always ready to go into anything you do, and talk over with her the starting of a club. It is an unkind thing to say, but by so doing you may get the news to several other homes on the same line. However as this is a matter that concerns the whole district you won't care who listens.

Just here I would like to suggest that you try to make a Literary society or social improvement club include all the young people in the district. Don't shut Jennie Brown out because she is a frump, for she may be able to read beautifully. Besides it is a good thing for us to rub up against people we don't like and to make allowance for them and to have to admit that they can do some things far better than we can ourselves.

But to return to our subject, if Helen Smith approves you can get her to take a certain number of the people in the district to reach by telephone and arrange to meet in the school or some private house. If you decide on the school, the trustees will, of course, have to be asked for their consent.

At the first meeting you can draw up a constitution if you decide to have one and appoint officers and committees and settle the question of a membership fee if there is anything for which you desire funds. If you don't know how to go about conducting a meeting ask any man in the district who belongs to the Grain Growers' or any other organization.

Now you have your society in full swing and can go ahead as fast as you like. I would like to see these societies have a few papers on Nature Study and in the summer have Nature Study picnics occasionally so that the people in the country may waken up to an appreciation of the beauties and wonders by which they are constantly surrounded.



682 Design for Embroidering a Doyley Six Inches in Diameter. Six Transfers are Given.

it. Now it has to be a moonlight night and mild and good roads and exactly the company they like to make them turn out. They also find farm life unendurably tedious and yawn and wish they could get away from it all.

The trouble is that these young people are each waiting for the other to start something going. They hesitate to take the responsibility upon their own shoulders and they don't think it would be any use. Also, they have no faith in the people in their own district. "We have no one here who is clever at doing things," they say, and they honestly think so, but they have never tried them.

I got a lesson in that particular once that I won't soon forget. I went to a business meeting of people whom I had met casually for years and whom I assumed to be very ordinary. Some of the speeches were not only enlightening, but so entertainingly delivered that our politicians might have envied them their oratorical ability. I was more than surprised and I have never forgotten that lesson. You can never tell but that your little mouse-like neighbor next door may harbor unsuspected possibilities.

I can hear you saying it is all very easy to talk, but what would you suggest for our district and how would you go about doing it?

If it is a district in which there are mostly girls you might organize a sewing club and meet from house to house every week and perhaps once in two weeks have a social evening to which you invite as

*The Country Girl*

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## Alberta President's Address

Continued from Page 13

Its advocates are found in every party, and they hold the most varied and contradictory theories and beliefs regarding taxation, tariff, temperance, trusts and other economic questions.

They unite only in the belief that the people should have a way to express and enforce their will in government. This is a platform upon which all can and should unite; in short, Direct Legislation simply provides the means for doing what the majority of voters want done.

The resolution adopted at our convention here two years ago, instructing the secretary to draw up a petition to the local legislature requesting that Direct Legislation become a part of the constitution of the province at the next session of the house, was carried out.

Your legislative committee, as will appear in their report, attended the House with a largely signed petition for this purpose, but beyond a resolution that the matter should be investigated and attended to at its next session, nothing definite was done.

We felt that the matter was not dealt with as fully as we had been led to expect, and I trust arrangements will be made at this convention to see that this important matter is no longer shelved unnecessarily. We need a statute incorporating this form of government into our constitution, and it will be our fault if we allow the government to thwart our efforts to obtain it.

It is through Direct Legislation we are able to express and enforce our will as a people and to have our wishes carried out. It shows that as an organization we recognize the importance of this measure as we make this the first plank in our platform. When this question is settled, public ownership of public utilities will also be settled. We hold that where free competition becomes impossible, as in telephones, telegraphs, railways and other public utilities, such business becomes a social function and should be owned, controlled and managed by and for the people, through their proper government, municipal, provincial or national, and we are working to this end.

### Taxation of Land Values

As a province we take pride in the progress we are making toward Direct Taxation. With our capital city, Edmonton, a single tax city, Calgary only waiting for the passing of a by-law—which has had its first reading—to become one, Lethbridge and Medicine Hat also working toward that end, Wetaskiwin seriously considering the matter, all our towns and over fifty rural municipalities working it, is a remarkable showing.

British Columbia will, I believe, adopt the single tax, and our neighboring province on the east, Saskatchewan, has adopted the single tax in all her rural municipalities, giving the urban municipalities the option for doing so; this system is, therefore, province-wide and will soon be generally adopted.

The West may be proud of this record and justly so. It is unjust to tax industry and the products and savings of labor; this encourages the land speculator and discourages industry; nothing the West has ever done will so attract desirable settlers as removing this tax on industry and thrift. I hold that each man is entitled to all that his labor produces and that no tax should be levied on the products of his labor, and I hope the time is not far distant when all public revenues for Dominion, Provincial and

Municipal purposes will be raised on land values, irrespective of improvements and the abolition of all other forms of direct or indirect taxation. Single tax is not a tax on land, but on the value of land, it would, therefore, not fall on all land, but on land that had value, and on that in proportion to its value. It would be a tax, not on the use or improvement of land, but on the ownership of land, taking what would otherwise go to the owner as owner and not as user.

In excluding all values created by use or improvement, the value attaching to bare land only would be considered in assessments. Thus the farmer would have to pay no more taxes than the speculator who held a similar piece of land idle, and the man who, on a city lot, erected a valuable building, would be taxed no more than the man who held a similar vacant lot.

Few realize the importance of, and what single tax really will accomplish. Let me point out some of its most important recommendations. It will take the weight of taxation off the agricultural districts, where land has little or no value, irrespective of improvements, and put it on towns and cities where bare land rises to the value of millions of dollars per acre.

It will dispense with a multiplicity of taxes and an army of tax-gatherers, simplify government and greatly reduce its cost.

It will do away with the fraud, corruption and gross inequality inseparable from our present methods of taxation, which allow the rich to escape while they grind the poor. Land cannot be carried off, and its value can be ascertained with greater ease than any other.

It would give us, with all the world, as perfect freedom of trade as now exists between our provinces, enabling our people to share through free exchanges in all the advantages which nature has given to other countries, or which the peculiar skill of peoples has enabled them to attain. It would destroy trusts, monopolies and corruptions which are the outgrowths of the tariff; it would do away with the fines and penalties now levied on any one who improves a farm, erects a house, builds a machine, or in any way adds to the general stock of wealth. It would leave everyone free to apply labor or expend capital in production or exchange without fine or restriction, and would leave to each the full product of his exertion.

It would, on the other hand, by taking for public use that value which attaches to land by reason of growth and improvement of the community, make the holding of land unprofitable to the mere owner, and profitable only to the user. It would thus make it impossible for speculators and monopolists to hold natural opportunities unused or only half used, and would throw open to labor the illimitable field of employment which the earth offers to man, thereby solving the labor problem, doing away with involuntary poverty, raise wages to the full earnings of labor, make over-production impossible until all human wants are satisfied, render labor saving inventions a blessing to all, and cause such an enormous production, and such an equitable distribution of wealth as would give to all comfort, leisure and participation in the advantage of an advancing civilization.

Surely, such a scientific and equitable form of taxation is worth our careful study, embracing, as it does, such important questions as tariff, transportation and the many others so closely entwined in it.

### Hail Insurance

The Hail Insurance was taken up by your committee and energetically pursued, but with all the effort we were able to exert, the minister of agriculture refused to carry the government hail insurance for another year, until the new rural municipalities act came into force, the evident desire was to let in private corporations without regard to the best interests of the farmers. The committee remained in Edmonton and watched every clause referring to hail insurance, and if we had not done so I fear the act providing for hail insurance would have been of little value.

### Dominion Affairs

Hudson Bay Railway. We are glad to see the government are pushing th

building of this line; the Canadian Council of Agriculture took this matter up at Regina and we passed a strong resolution to the government requesting that work be carried on at both ends simultaneously, also to proceed with necessary work in the harbor on the Hudson Bay. We want to be careful to see that this outlet remains in the possession and under the control of the people and operated for their benefit.

We welcome the prospect of a parcels post and trust nothing will prevent its being adopted this year. There can be no question that, properly managed, the parcel post can be operated more economically at lower rates, and with greater efficiency, than the express business. It would reach to every corner of the country where rural mail delivery is operating. It will be, if adopted, a long stride in national co-operation.

### Cheap Money for Farmers

Cheaper loans for farmers is another question that will be considered by the convention. Last year I referred to Provincial Life Insurance, suggesting that the amount received in premiums should be loaned at a fair rate of interest to home industries. I see Wisconsin has now State life insurance in operation, and Massachusetts an industrial insurance, both giving satisfaction and I see no reason why we could not adopt a similar system, and if a Provincial bank could be established, it is estimated that the amounts received from depositing farmers would equal or surpass the loans made to borrowing farmers; an authority states this to be the case in most instances.

These are, I think, the outstanding questions which will claim our attention during this session; although there are others which have claimed the attention of your board, and will be received in the various reports to be submitted.

Dr. Abbott says, "The present unrest in the world is man's demand for the remainder of his charter rights; his right to govern himself; his right to destroy the evils which are destroying him." If we keep these thoughts in our minds we can make this New Year with its new issues, its new efforts, new duties, bigger desires and higher aspirations one of outstanding progress in the records of the United Farmers of Alberta.

May the desire of this association ever be that love, the true Christian spirit shall rule more and more the daily lives of all men on the three great battle fields of progress—Politics, Commerce and Religion—until philanthropy shall be unnecessary and idleness shall be unknown.

### HOME ECONOMICS CONVENTION

The Convention of Home Economics Societies will be held at the Agricultural College, Winnipeg, on February 4 and 5. All women interested in home or community life are invited to attend any or all of the sessions. The program includes addresses from such well known speakers as Mrs. Nellie McClung, Dr. Mary Crawford, Mrs. E. W. Hamilton, Mrs. A. V. Thomas, Miss E. Cora Hind, Mrs. M. Vialoux, Miss Laura E. Black, as well as addresses from the ladies who comprise the executive of the Home Economics association. The College staff in Home Economics will also contribute several addresses during the Convention. Ladies who wish to attend will have the advantage of excursion rates, and in purchasing single ticket to Winnipeg, should procure Convention certificate from agent, which, when signed by the secretary of the Convention, will permit the holder to return free. It is hoped that many ladies will take advantage of attending this Convention.

The Conventions in session at the College in February, and which all are invited to attend, are:

Agricultural Societies' convention—Feb. 5 and 6.

Home Economics convention—Feb. 4 and 5.

Canadian Seed Growers' convention—Feb. 4.

Provincial Seed Grain Exhibition—Feb. 1 to 6.

### A SURE LOSS

"Yes, smoking is an expensive habit. When one gives his friends cigars all the year round his loss is no little one."

"Do you mean in cigars or friends?"

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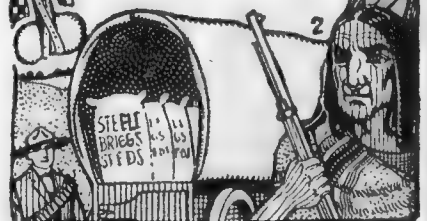
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The City Beautiful never will be really beautiful until it has become also the City Equitable. The government must take for its own use the values that it creates, ground values; and it must leave to the individual the values that he creates, labor values.—Chicago Public.

Diligence alone is a good patrimony.

### U. F. A.'s NEW OFFICERS

Calgary, Jan. 23.—The officers of the United Farmers of Alberta elected for next year are: President, W. J. Tregillus (re-elected); First Vice-President, J. Quinsey, Noble; Second Vice-President, W. S. Henry, Bow Island; Third Vice-President, Rice Sheppard, Stratcona; Fourth Vice-President, E. Carswell, Red Deer; District Directors, Victoria—P. S. Austin, Ranfurly (re-elected); Edmonton—Geo. Bevington, Winterburn (re-elected); Stratcona—J. R. Pointer, Strome (re-elected); Red Deer—D. Buckingham, Stettler; Calgary—Henry Sorensen, Strathmore (re-elected); Macleod, J. H. Lennox, Granum; Medicine Hat—A. Lawlins, Taber.



## Financial Committee's Report

The matter of financing the Central office was discussed at the annual convention of the U.F.A. and a committee, consisting of Messrs. H. A. Murphy, Rice Sheppard, E. Carswell, R. Henderson and A. O. Alexander, was appointed to prepare a report and recommendations. The committee later presented the following report, which was adopted:

Your committee feel that we cannot be too insistent in our recommendations as to the selection of local officers, that the same should not be chosen from the ranks of business men, or those whose personal interests may be contrary to those of the farmers, since such officers will not further the interests of the farmers, even if they do not actually oppose. Many a local has been wrecked by such officers.

To build up and increase the interest of your locals, we feel that the first requisite is sociability, and we cannot too strongly commend the remarks of our editor, Mr. Chipman, "that our wives and daughters be given equal place with ourselves in all the affairs of the local union, business as well as social and educational." Nothing is more attractive than lunching and supping together. A cup of coffee followed by a program arranged for at previous meetings and consisting of songs, solos, quartettes, readings, recitations, and papers presented on farm work by the members, either ladies or gentlemen, or both, with the fullest possible discussion following each address. Debates often stimulate great interest. Contests for membership will increase the local and provincial funds.

With the buying of formaline, flour, coal oil, etc., in bulk, you also show the practical side of the U.F.A. work, so it is not hard to obtain a large paid up membership, but we must seek to educate by use of local talent so often lying dormant in all communities. This is better than importing outside talent, though this should also be done. Dances are often held to increase funds, but these lack the educational features already mentioned, and which are very much to be desired.

And when once public interest is aroused in the U.F.A. meetings, funds will be easily raised for any legitimate purpose.

We recommend that a letter be sent

from the Central office to each local secretary requesting that a committee be formed for the purpose of collecting the fees due, and visiting all the farmers in the district with a view to getting them to become members of the respective locals, also that all our local unions be asked to discuss fully the Life Membership Plan, and to obtain as many life members as possible, since this will also augment the organizers' fund.

We recommend that any district applying to the Central office for an organizer shall be required to at least secure twelve paid up members, and a fee of at least \$5.00 be forwarded to the Central office to assist in defraying the expense of the organizer, same to be credited to the branch on membership fees.

We recommend that any union applying to the Central body for a speaker shall agree to provide at the same time some special entertainment for the district, and at same a special collection be taken for organizing purposes and such funds obtained be forwarded to the Central office for same.

We further recommend that should the system now recommended be adopted, and it is considered that sufficient funds have been received to warrant, a special organizer be put in the field to cover at least the picnic season, and the different locals be asked to co-operate with the Central body, and in order to make this plan a success to arrange for their picnic with the organizer, so that he can organize a route to cover the ground at the least possible expense.

And that the organizer be under directions of the board of directors.

### TEN MILLIONS FOR AGRICULTURE

Ottawa, Jan. 24.—In the House of Commons tonight Hon. Martin Burrell, minister of agriculture, introduced his bill to provide for the expenditure during the next 10 years of \$10,000,000 in aid of agriculture.

Mr. Burrell said that the problem confronting Canada today was the ever-increasing cost of living and the increase of urban as against rural population. In the past ten years the urban population had increased by 43.3 per cent., and the rural population only by 1.6 per cent. In Western Canada the urban population increased 227 per cent., and the rural by 149 per cent. "If this goes on indefinitely, where will it land us?" queried Mr. Burrell.

"It is proposed by the bill to strengthen all lines of instructional and educational work. The scientific researches of the past half century have revolutionized agriculture, but the full benefit of those researches have not reached the great multitude who today till the fields of Canada. Too often the spectacle is witnessed, pathetic and pitiful, of ceaseless, honest, laborious toil bringing distress of mind and body, and, even after long years bringing no reward, solely and simply from lack of knowledge and misdirected energy.

### How Work Is To Be Done

"The particular form such assistance may take may vary with the special needs and conditions in each province. It will embrace the increasing of efficiency and equipment of our agricultural colleges; the establishment of agricultural schools, of dairying and horticultural schools, of short courses in agriculture; the initiation of agricultural teaching in the public schools and work by travelling or located qualified instructors. It might well include the valuable educational work carried on by means of demonstration trains, training of teachers in nature study and the invaluable work of domestic science concerned with the women and girls of our communities, whose influence will always constitute one of the most potent forces in solving the problems we are considering.

"We restrict the purposes of the bill to education because by so doing we get at the true base of successful production. As any educational work, to be effective, must be continuous, we propose to make the policy cover a period of ten years.

"From the consolidated revenue fund it is proposed to set apart the sum of \$10,000,000 to be expended over the period mentioned. The sum of \$700,000 will be allotted the first year, and this amount will be increased by \$100,000

## OF INTEREST TO FARMERS

The undermentioned Company has for sale, as well as to rent, this Spring, some most desirable farms which they have under their care as Executors and Administrators, some with excellent buildings, large cultivation and other improvements, which it would be in the interests of one starting out in this new country, to rent and subsequently purchase. A good opportunity for each one who answers this advertisement.

For full particulars apply to—

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FARM LISTS GIVEN ON APPLICATION

annually until 1917, from which year until 1923 \$1,100,000 will be provided yearly. The gradual expansion and growing equipment of the provincial organizations will be met in this way more helpfully than by starting at the million mark.

### Population Basis

"Speaking broadly, we have adhered to the principle of division on a population basis. The slight modifications of this principle which have been adopted will, I trust, meet the approval of the House.

"Thus, in the first place, we set apart \$20,000 a year to be divided between such veterinary colleges as grant degrees and come up to the required standard.

"In addition to this \$20,000 we propose to allot to each province, regardless of population, the sum of \$20,000. It has been urged—not without some reason—that special consideration should be shown to those provinces whose rural population is of large proportions, whose sources of revenue are limited and whose agricultural development greatly needs stimulation.

### How Provinces Fare

"With the exceptions mentioned, the amounts allotted will then be divided in proportion to the population and on the basis of the bill, the provinces will share as follows:

Province	1913	Increase	1917-23
Prince Ed. I.	\$26,529.85	\$1,306	\$31,753.73
New Brunswick	44,509.93	4,902	49,117.87
Alberta	46,094.95	5,219	66,970.91
British Columbia	47,334.75	5,467	69,202.57
Manitoba	51,730.05	6,348	77,114.09
Nova Scotia	54,288.45	6,858	81,719.21
Saskatchewan	54,296.29	6,859	81,733.32
Quebec	159,482.40	27,896	271,068.32
Ontario	195,735.32	55,417	356,319.98

### Canadian Farm Life

In concluding, Mr. Burrell said: "On this side of the House and on that are many men who either know by experience the farm life of our country, or whose fathers or forefathers have toiled on the land. It is well for all to keep in vision that solitary figure in the distant furrow, that stooped form tending the hearth of the isolated home—symbols and types of our national necessities, our national virtues and national strength. Here, between these four walls, we sit year by year making the laws of our country. We do it, amidst much strife, sometimes ill, sometimes well, too often attaching importance and permanence to that which is neither permanent nor important. Our laws would be better—there would be less bitterness in our strife—if we were oftener moved by a sincere desire to lighten the work and brighten the lives of those who, in the silence and solitude of the fields and woods, are doing the foundation work of our common country."

Hon. Frank Oliver endorsed the principles of the bill, and said no one would quarrel over the amount of the grant, but he was forced to think that Mr. Burrell was moved by the idea of making a spectacular play by announcing a grant of \$10,000,000, when, as a matter of fact, only \$700,000 was being spent this year.

The whole duty of the government, said Mr. Oliver, was not discharged by a grant of any sum, even if it were \$7,000,000 a year. If they would secure to the producers of the West the best market, the producers could afford to dispense with this liberal aid. Speaking as one who knew agricultural Canada well, he would like it to be understood that the farmers of Canada did not propose to be carried on the backs of anyone. The agricultural population of Canada was Canada. It was a matter of giving the enterprising farming

population the benefit of what was really their own.

### NEW MILKING DEVICE

If a new milking apparatus, which comes from New Zealand, will do all that is claimed for it, the industry will be revolutionized. It does away with the extensive plant that we have been accustomed to see in connection with the many brands of milking machines in existence, most of which are admitted to be successful in skilled hands. The idea of the new invention is to simply insert a silver tube into the teat and draw away the cow's supply without further ado. Simplicity itself is what may be said of it. The writer saw it at work, and there can be no doubt about the success of it for a trial. But here is the point—Will the constant insertion of a silver tube into the cow's teat eventually set up local inflammation? If so, then the idea is doomed. If not hand-milkers will be passed out of the dairy. This apparatus, which can be put into a man's pocket, consists of small silver tubes or needles two inches long. These tubes are hollow, with blind points, and punctured at the sides. The bases of these fit into aluminum caps, and are attached to short silver tubes, which converge into a larger one to carry the milk into the bucket. The silver tubes are inserted into the cow's teats and are secured by clips which fit firmly around the teats. There is no movement or sound, and the milk from the udder drains away in a constant stream. The idea is not a new one, but the tests made previously on the same principle did not satisfy practical men. At the test held in Sydney recently the cows were milked in from four to seven minutes, and as far as could be judged by the attempts to strip the udders the work was done clean and satisfactorily. One dairyman, who has had the apparatus in use for several weeks now declares it is highly satisfactory, and leaves nothing to be desired from every point of view.—Producers' Review, Australia.



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# The Farmers' Market

## WINNIPEG MARKET LETTER

(Office of The Grain Growers' Grain Company Limited, January 25, 1913)

**Wheat**—The market this week touched new lows on the reaction since the high point was reached and the undertone was heavy most of the time. The recent decline has tended to create increased bearishness, but this, possibly, is on account of no one being willing to venture their definite opinion on futures and go solely on present indications. However, one thing is almost certain, that by reason of the continued low prices for this time of the year, the bears lack sufficient courage to start at a further aggressive campaign in this direction. On the whole, this last week's market has been weak and featureless as the daily fluctuations show. Just how long this listless market will continue, doubtless depends on how soon the export enquiry can revive it. The demand for contract grades has been good, but being directly influenced by the option, the tendency has been lower; while the commercial grades have had poor enquiry, prices are steady and unchanged. Toughs and rejects are only fair with prices sagging about a cent.

**Oats**—There is only a fair trade and prices remain steady. The Argentine estimate is very large in comparison to last season's output, and with the article of good quality, is something Canadian and American markets will have to compete with. Lower grades are receiving better attention of late by exporters, especially those in non-shipping elevators.

**Barley**—Shipments still continue to arrive very liberally compared to last year, and while the demand at present is not any too good, prices have not suffered very materially in consequence.

**Flax**—A new enquiry has centered in our market, and a sentiment that better prices will come through it, but whether it will be prolonged to any extent it is too premature to say. Nevertheless, prices advanced considerably and the demand is excellent.

The general receipts of grain passing through are still considerably over last year, but with the bulk of it being destined to Fort William and Port Arthur, the elevators at the latter point are getting pretty well filled up, and, as the opening of navigation is still a long way off, they may not be able to handle all arrivals till that time. Consequently one should not be surprised if they issue orders in the near future to divert all cars over their road to the Duluth or Superior elevators.

WINNIPEG FUTURES				
Wheat—	Jan.	May	July	
Jan. 21	82½	87½	88½	
Jan. 22	82½	87½	88½	
Jan. 23	81½	86½	87½	
Jan. 24	82½	87½	88½	
Jan. 25	82½	87½	88½	
Jan. 26	82½	87½	88½	
Jan. 27	82½	87½	88½	
Oats—				
Jan. 21	35½	36½	36½	
Jan. 22	35½	36½	36½	
Jan. 23	35½	36½	36½	
Jan. 24	35½	36½	36½	
Jan. 25	35½	36½	36½	
Jan. 26	35½	36½	36½	
Jan. 27	35½	36½	36½	
Flax—				
Jan. 21	108½	112½		
Jan. 22	108½	112½		
Jan. 23	108½	112½		
Jan. 24	109½	114½		
Jan. 25	108½	113½		
Jan. 26	108½	113½		
Jan. 27	108½	113½		

MINNEAPOLIS CASH SALES				
(Sample Market, Jan. 25)				
No. 1 hard wheat, 1 car				\$0.88
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 2 cars to arrive				.87
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 10 cars				.87½
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 6 cars				.86½
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car				.86½
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1,000 bu., to arrive				.87
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 6 cars				.87½
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 9 cars				.87
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 2 cars				.86½
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car				.87½
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car f.o.b.				.85½
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 7 cars				.84
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 3 cars				.85
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 8 cars				.84½
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 6 cars				.84½
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 6 cars				.85½
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car				.84½
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 3 cars				.84½
No. 3 wheat, 1 car				.81½
No. 3 wheat, 1 car				.83
No. 3 wheat, 1 car				.83½
No. 3 wheat, 1 car				.84½
No. 3 wheat, 1 car				.82½
No. 3 wheat, 1 car				.83
Sample wheat, part car				.81½
Rejected wheat, 3 cars				.82½
Rejected wheat, 1 car				.76
Rejected wheat, 1 car				.80½
Rejected wheat, 1 car				.81

No. 1 feed barley, 1 car	49
No. 2 feed barley, 1 car	45
Sample barley, 1 car f.o.b.	47
Sample barley, 1 car f.o.b.	55
Sample barley, 2 cars	47
No. 1 feed barley, 1 car	49½
No. 1 feed barley, f.o.b.	53
No. 1 feed barley, 1 car	52
No. 1 feed barley, 4 cars	50
No. 1 feed barley, 1 car	51
No grade barley, 1 car	46
Sample barley, 2 cars	51
Sample barley, 4 cars	50
Sample barley, 2 cars	49
Sample barley, 2 cars	48½
No. 1 feed barley, 1 car, seedy	47
Sample barley, 1 car	52
No. 2 feed barley, 1 car	52½
No. 1 feed barley, 2 cars	49
No. 1 feed barley, 1 car	48½
No. 1 feed barley, 1 car	47
No. 4 barley, 1 car	54
No. 2 feed barley, 1 car	50
No. 1 flax, 1,000 bu., to arrive	1.31½
No. 1 flax, 1 car, elevator	1.31
No. 1 flax, 2,500 bu., to arrive	1.32
No. 1 flax, 1 car, dockage	1.32½
No. 2 flax, 1 car, dockage	1.30
No. 1 flax, 2 cars	1.32½
No. 1 flax, 4 cars	1.32
No. 2 flax, 1 car	1.30½
No. 1 flax, part car	1.32
No. 1 flax, sacks	1.28
No. 2 flax, 1 car, dockage	1.29½
No. 2 flax, 1 car	1.29½

### CHICAGO WHEAT MARKET

Chicago, Jan. 29.—Corn and oats, Saturday, were steady; provisions firm and wheat heavy. Wheat attained the best prices of the day, early, on an advance at Liverpool and in sympathy with corn, although the continental markets were generally lower. Heaviness developed later, when corn failed to hold all of its advance, and the trade became convinced through various reports that stocks of flour in the principal cities of accumulation are very large. New York, for instance, claimed that a lot of it is being held on track on demurrage.

A decline in red winter wheat at Kansas City was an additional bearish factor, and the close was at a net decline of 1 to 1½ for May. Clearances in wheat and flour equalled 344,000 bushels, while primary receipts were 1,195,000 bushels, against 700,000 a year ago.

Trade in oats was small and fluctuations followed those of wheat and corn, May closing a shade up. The best buying was by shorts, while the selling seemed to come from more influential shorts. Spot dull.

### CHICAGO LIVESTOCK

Chicago, Jan. 25.—Cattle—Receipts 200; market steady; beefs, \$6.00 to \$9.05; Texas steers, \$4.70 to \$5.00; western steers, \$5.50 to \$7.20; stockers and feeders, \$4.90 to \$7.50; cows and heifers, \$2.70 to \$7.20; calves, \$7.00 to \$11.00.

Hogs—Receipts 10,000; market strong, 5 cents higher than Friday's average; light, \$7.30 to \$7.57½; mixed, \$7.30 to \$7.60; heavy, \$7.10 to \$7.60; rough, \$7.10 to \$7.20; pigs, \$5.75 to \$7.35; bulk, \$7.45 to \$7.55.

Sheep—Receipts 1,500; market slow and steady; muttons, native, \$4.75 to \$6.25; western, \$4.85 to \$6.25; yearlings, \$6.40 to \$8.00; lambs, native, \$6.75 to \$9.00; western, \$6.75 to \$9.00.

### LIVERPOOL LIVESTOCK

Liverpool, Jan. 25.—John Rogers and Company cable that on short supplies, coupled with a brisk demand, there was a further increase in prices at Birkenhead today. Irish steers being now quoted at 13½ to 15 cents per pound.

## WINNIPEG AND U.S. PRICES

Closing prices on the principal western markets on Saturday, January 25, were:			
Cash Grain	Winnipeg	Minneapolis	
1 Nor. wheat	\$0.81½	\$0.86	
2 Nor. wheat	.79½	.84	
3 Nor. wheat	.76½	.82	
No grade		.70-.80	
3 White oats	.28½	.31½	
Barley	39-47½	44-59	
Flax, No. 1	1.08½	1.31	
Futures—			
May wheat	.86½	.87½	
July wheat	.88	.89	
	Winnipeg	Chicago	
Beef Cattle, top	\$7.00	\$9.05	
Hogs, top	8.25	7.60	
Sheep, yearlings	6.00	8.00	

## Winnipeg Live Stock

### Stockyard Receipts

The receipts at the Winnipeg stockyards for the past week were 617 cattle, 24 calves, 3359 hogs and 19 sheep, as compared with last week's totals of 648 cattle, 62 calves and 3238 hogs. For the corresponding week last year the numbers were 965 cattle, 3504 hogs and 438 sheep.

### Cattle

The cattle trade has picked up somewhat during the past few days, and the week closed with the market more brisk than it has been for three weeks or so. There is a first-rate demand for prime cattle, and everything of suitable quality has found a ready sale. The only extra choice quality in sight was one carload of well finished cattle which brought 7 cents. The bulk of the offerings, as usual, were of only medium killing kind and sold around \$5.25 to \$5.75 for the best. Medium cows brought \$4.50 to \$5.00. Oxen were readily disposed of, the best fetching \$5.50 and the common to medium kind \$4.50 to \$5.00. Milkers and springers are steady at \$5.50 to \$6.50 for the best and \$4.00 to \$5.00 for the medium. The few stockers and feeders which showed up were sold to the packers. Best bulls commanded \$4.25 to \$5.00. The dealers are particularly anxious for some well finished grain fed cattle, which would fetch tempting prices.

### Hogs

The supply of hogs last week was comparatively heavy. Prices held firm all week, however, at \$8.25 for the choice ones. Today (Monday, January 27) the hog market has receded to an 8 cent level, and dealers expect this price to rule all week. Choice veals are worth \$6.50 to \$7.00.

### Sheep and Lambs

There was very little doing in sheep and lambs last week, but with choice sheep quoted \$5.00 to \$5.50 and choice lambs \$6.50 to \$7.00. It is expected that the trade will pick up soon.

## Country Produce

Note.—Quotations are f.o.b. Winnipeg, except those for cream, which are f.o.b. point of shipment.

### Butter

The easier tendency in butter noted last week still prevails, but no further reductions have been made. Fancy dairy is still worth 20 cents, No. 1 dairy 25 cents and good round lots 22 cents. A good deal of Manitoba butter is finding its way into Winnipeg, but the bulk of it is of only medium quality. More of the high grade stuff could be disposed of very easily.

### Eggs

Following the big drop recorded last week, eggs have held steady at 27 cents for strictly new laid and 21 cents for the held or packed kind. The Southern market is still inclined to be easier, and in sympathy with this nation-wide trend, the local dealers report an easy tone. It has recently come to light what enormous quantities the produce firms in the big American markets have put into cold storage in the hope of holding up the market until the close of the season. But the Women's Housekeepers' League in many cities have been successful in organizing rival markets and so have brought down the price several cents a dozen. Egg firms are now speculating as to whether there are not greater quantities put away in the storage plants than the market may normally require before laying again becomes popular among the hens. Fearing that this is the case there is an uneasy feeling abroad, and the tone is still unstable.

### Potatoes

Thirty-five cents is still quoted on potatoes, with little doing in this direction. Some local firms are inclined to think they have laid in a greater supply than the local demand will warrant, and because the Maritime crop was also an extra good one, the Manitoba potatoes cannot profitably be shipped to Ontario, as is sometimes possible. That produce firms cannot well quote higher prices than 35 cents is plain from the fact that they are sending out some car lots in bags at 45 cents, and sacks included.

### Milk and Cream

Quotations on milk and cream remain the same as have ruled for several weeks now, 37 cents for sweet cream, 32 cents for butter-making and \$2.10 per hundred pounds of milk. The cold snap has somewhat curtailed the receipts, as a good many farmers find it too cold work shipping their milk and cream. The present schedule is expected to hold for some weeks.

### Dressed Poultry

The trade in live poultry has ceased for the season. There is little left in the country apparently, and even if there were, the dealers do not want any more. They say they have already received a big enough supply to take care of any demand that will follow. Dressed poultry prices are the same as last week. The trade is dull in this line, receipts being very slim. The demand, however, is also weak, so there is nothing to raise prices.

### Dressed Meats

Prices for fresh dressed carcasses are as follows: beef 10½ cents, pork 11½ cents, mutton 12 cents and veal 12½ cents. These are for first-class

### Quotations in Store Fort William and Port Arthur from January 21 to January 27 inclusive

Date	WHEAT							OATS					BARLEY				FLAX			
	1*	2*	3*	4	5	6	Feed	2CW	3CW	ExFd	1Fd	2Fd	No. 3	No. 4	Rej.	Feed	1NW	2CW	3CW	Rej.
Jan. 21	82½	79½	76½	72	67	62	52	31	28½	29½	28½	26½	47½	44½	40	39	106½	104	...	...
22	82½	79½	76½	71½	67	62	52	31½	28½	29½	28½	26½	47½	44½	40	39	107	104½	...	...
23	81½	78½	75½	71½	67	62	52	31	28½	30	28½	26	47½	44½	40	39	108	105½	...	...
24	82½	79½	76½	72	67	62	52	31½	28½	29½	28½	26	47½	44½	40	39	109½	107	...	...
25	81½	78½	75½	71½	67	62	52	31½	28½	29½	28½	26	47½	44½	40	39	108½	106½	...	...
27	82	79½	76½	71½	66½	62	52	31½	28½	29½	28½	26	46½	44½	40	39	108	106½	...	...

### THE MARKETS AT A GLANCE

### CORRECTED TO MONDAY, JANUARY 27

Winnipeg Grain	MON.	WEEK AGO	YEAR AGO	Winnipeg Live Stock	MONDAY	WEEK AGO	YEAR AGO	Country Produce	MON-DAY	WEEK AGO	YEAR AGO
<b>Cash Wheat</b>				<b>Cattle</b>				<b>Butter (per lb.)</b>			
No. 1 Nor.	82	82	90½	Choice steers	\$ c. \$ c.	\$ c. \$ c.	\$ c. \$ c.	Fancy dairy	29c	29c	28c-30c
No. 2 Nor.	79½	79	83½	Extra choice steers	6.50-7.00	6.25-6.75	...	No. 1 dairy	25c	25c	27c
No. 3 Nor.	76½	76	80	Choice butcher steers and	5.50-6.50	5.50-6.00	5.00-6.00	Good round lots	22c	22c	24c
No. 4	71½	72	83	heifers	5.00-5.50	5.00-5.50	4.50-5.00	Strictly new (per doz.)	27c	27c	30c
No. 5	66½	67	73½	Fair to good butcher	5.00-5.50	5.00-5.50	4.50-5.00	Held stock or packed	21c	21c	30c
No. 6	62	62	68½	steers and heifers	5.00-5.50	5.00-5.50	4.50-5.00	Potatoes	35c	35c	80c-85c
Feed	52	52	58½	Best fat cows	5.50-6.00	5.50-6.00	4.25-4.50	Milk and Cream			
<b>Cash Oats</b>				Common cows	4.50-5.00	4.50-5.00	3.75-4.25	Sweet cream (per lb. butter fat)	37c	37c	40c
No. 2 C.W.	31½	31	40½	Best bulls	3.00-3.50	3.00-3.50	3.00-3.50	Cream for butter-making	32c	32c	35c
<b>Cash Barley</b>				Com'n and medium bulls	4.25-5.00	4.00-4.50	3.50-4.25	Sweet milk (per 100 lbs.)	\$2.10	\$2.10	\$2.00
No. 3	46½	48	...	Choice veal calves	6.50-7.00	5.50-6.50	5.75-6.25	<b>Dressed Poultry</b>			
<b>Cash Flax</b>				Heavy calves	5.00-6.00	4.50-5.50	4.50-5.50	Chickens	15c	15c	16c
No. 1 N.W.	108	107	104	Best milkers and springers (each)	\$55-\$65	\$60-\$70	\$45-\$60	Fowl	14c	14c	12½c
<b>Wheat Futures</b>				Com'n milkers and springers (each)	\$40-\$50	\$40-\$50	\$25-\$35	Ducks	16c	16c	16c
January	82	82	90½	<b>Hogs</b>				Geese	16c	16c	16c
May	86½	86½	101½	Choice hogs	\$8.00	8.00-8.25	\$7.50	Turkeys	20c	20c	18c-20c
July	88	88	102½	Heavy sows	6.00-7.00	6.00-7.00	\$6.25	<b>Hay (per ton)</b>			
<b>Oat Futures</b>				Stags	5.00-6.00	5.00-6.00	\$5.25	No. 1 Red Top	\$11	\$13	\$9
January	...	...	...	<b>Sheep and Lambs</b>				No. 1 Upland	\$10	\$12	\$8
May	36½	36½	43½	Choice lambs	6.50-7.00	\$6.00	5.50-5.75	No. 1 Timothy	\$19	\$19	\$12
July	36½	36½	43½	Best killing sheep	5.00-5.50	4.50-5.25	4.50-4.75				



quality. For frozen meats the prices rule about a cent less all round.

**Hay**  
Wild hay is down \$2.00 a ton. No. 1 Upland now fetching \$10 and No. 1 Red Top \$11.00. No. 1 Timothy is still worth \$19.00. There is plenty of wild hay coming in. One serious difficulty complained of by the hay dealers is that the car lots are found not up to the sample. One of the largest buyers tells of having a car shipped to him last week which graded No. 2 Upland from the sample taken near the door, but when they got back into the car, they found 75 per cent. of it was No. 3 rejected. These dealers think there is no other explanation than fraud on the part of a few shippers, and this is given as one reason for the recent drop in price. Of course, where there is inspection, as at Winnipeg, this sort of thing if it is wilful cannot benefit any party.

#### CANADIAN VISIBLE SUPPLY (Week Ending Jan. 24, 1913)

	Wheat	Oats	Barley
Ft. William and			
Pt. Arthur Ter.	11,826,688	3,854,005	1,552,379
Depot Harbor		252,385	
Meaford	150,899	23,095	
Midland, Tiffin	517,590	1,063,700	108,900
Collingwood	16,000	85,089	
Goderich	584,182	227,245	96,453
Sarnia, Pt. Ed.	345,281	31,500	
Port Colborne	455,919	18,650	
Toronto			
Kingston	17,200	97,600	32,700
Prescott			
Quebec	8,888	30,534	3,910
Montreal	409,522	1,428,271	44,888
St. John, N.B.	623,528	7,125	175,554
Victoria Harbor	903,400	492,600	186,800
Totals	15,859,097	7,661,800	2,141,284
In vessels in Can.			
Ter. Harbors	5,724,162	862,962	425,281
At Buffalo and			
Duluth	522,951	111,000	29,000
Totals this week	22,106,210	8,635,762	2,595,565
Totals last week	21,817,160	8,601,526	2,348,143
Totals last year	21,932,403	4,833,051	1,551,648
(including afloat)			
At Midland and Tiffin there are 34,000 bushels U.S. oats in bond.			

#### STOCKS IN TERMINALS (Ft. William, Jan. 24, 1913)

Wheat—	1912	1911
No. 1 Hard	74,372.40	5,793.50
No. 1 Nor.	1,430,538.00	366,487.30
No. 2 Nor.	3,420,522.10	1,473,848.20
No. 3 Nor.	2,519,905.50	2,417,814.20
No. 4	646,549.50	1,923,475.30
No. 5	171,044.40	1,142,888.30
Others	3,563,732.00	5,157,509.20
This week	11,826,688.10*	12,487,817.20
Last week	12,106,409.30	12,228,484.20
Decrease	369,721.20	Increase 259,333.00
*Amount of wheat in vessels (completed cargoes only), 5,011,324—this total not being included in above.		
Oats—	1912	1911
1 C.W.	15,266.17	56,586.13
2 C.W.	1,152,222.18	595,777.07
3 C.W.	287,824.26	282,588.04
Ex. 1 Feed	491,264.08	787,592.17
1 Feed	188,829.13	693,761.07
2 Feed	189,542.23	212,252.01
Others	1,528,755.30	431,584.00
This week	3,854,005.33*	3,060,141.15
Last week	3,708,587.24	2,902,851.09
Increase	145,418.09	Increase 157,290.06
*Amount of oats in vessels (completed cargoes only), 438,513 bushels—this total not being included in above.		
Barley—	1912	1911
3 C.W.	680,057.35	1 N.W.C. 2,163,148.42
4 C.W.	366,550.11	2 C.W. 628,356.39
Rejected	147,656.20	3 C.W. 109,706.27
Feed	181,229.14	Others 13,179.12
Others	177,086.02	
This week	1,552,379.34	This week 2,914,390.08
Last week	1,570,519.46	Less 557,855.00
Decrease	18,140.12*	Bushels loaded on boats from Empire Elevator but included in above stocks.
Total year ago	629,228.00	Actual total in store in elevators 2,356,535.08**
		Last week 2,094,375.40
		Net increase 262,159.24

\*Amount of barley stored in vessels (completed cargoes only), 412,581 bushels—this total not being included in above.

\*\*Amount of flaxseed stored in vessels (completed cargoes only), 1,082,419 bushels—this total not included in above.

Shipments	Wheat	Oats	Barley	Flax
1912	1,290,356	343,251	253,698	163,886
1911	1,392,348	215,348	21,836	78,067

#### LIVERPOOL MARKETS

Liverpool, Jan. 25.—Closing prices on today's market were—  
Manitoba No. 1 Northern ..... \$1.11  
Manitoba No. 2 Northern ..... 1.08  
Manitoba No. 3 Northern ..... 1.05  
March ..... 1.07  
May ..... 1.04  
July ..... 1.09

Wheat—Late strength in America yesterday caused some covering by shorts at the opening and values were  $\frac{1}{4}$  higher, and following the opening March further advanced  $\frac{1}{4}$ .

There continues a fair demand from the continent with millers buying. Following the opening the market was dull, the advance being checked by the larger and cheaper Plate offers and more favorable India news and heavy American shipments, as indicated by Bradstreet's. At the close the market was dull but steady,  $\frac{1}{4}$  to  $\frac{1}{2}$  higher.

#### HIS BLESSING, BUT—

Bride (back after elopement)—“Well, here we are, pa. Won't you give us your blessing?”

Her Dad—“Yes, daughter, no trouble about the blessing, but board and lodgin' will be at regular rates.”

“The man who blows his own horn the loudest at his club,” remarked the Observer of Events and Things, “is the one who plays second fiddle at home.”

## Wheat, Oats and Barley Tests

The following results of the Variety Tests at the Brandon Experimental Farm are contained in a Report issued by the Superintendent, W. C. McKillican, B.S.A.

#### Wheat

The number of varieties of wheat under test at the Experimental Farm has been greatly reduced. It has been considered advisable to drop out a number of varieties which, though good in many ways, are not as high quality as the best. Preston, Stanley, Huron, Percy and Bishop have all been abandoned. It is considered that they are now replaced

by Marquis which has their good qualities and has also better milling quality. White Fife has also been dropped from the test list; while it is equal in every way to Red Fife, it is not superior to the latter, and its color makes it unpopular to the purchasing public. The results of this year's test and the average yield for five years are as follows:

#### WHEAT

Variety	No. of Days Maturing	Yield 1912 Bus. lbs.	Average Yield Five Years Bus. lbs.
Marquis (Beardless)	107	35 40	43 41
Red Fife (Beardless)	113	36 00	40 44
Garton's No. 46 (Bearded)	111	33 20	
Prelude (Bearded)	87	14 07	

Marquis, as usual, holds first place, though its lead over Red Fife is very small this year. The season was unfavorable for early wheat as the June drought hurt it more than the later crop. Prelude especially suffered severely and is prob-

ably much lower in yield than it would be in a common season. For Manitoba, at least, we believe that Marquis and Red Fife are preferable to the two newer varieties.

#### Oats

Sixteen varieties of oats were grown on uniform test plots this year. The number has been cut down from year to year, by dropping out some kinds that seemed inferior, and by eliminating, to a certain extent, duplicates. Where it was believed that two names were really only one variety, the best known name has been continued and the other dropped. Thus Danish Island has been decided to be really Banner and has been discon-

tinued. Similarly Abundance has been dropped for Regenerated Abundance. Among the varieties still under test there are others that are thought to be duplicates, for instance, Improved American is probably identical with Banner.

These plots were all sown on May 9 at the rate of  $2\frac{3}{4}$  bushels per acre. The following table shows the results obtained in 1912, and the average yield per acre for five years:

#### OATS

Variety	No. of Days Maturing	Strength of Straw (Ten points means perfect stand)	Yield 1912 Bus. lbs.	Average Yield Five Years Bus. lbs.
Improved American	117	9	104 24	103 09
Banner	117	9	105 30	102 03
Twentieth Century	120	3	105 30	98 31
Swedish Select	119	2	98 28	96 13
Irish Victor	117	9	91 26	96 07
Siberian	119	7	98 28	96 00
Thousand Dollar	120	1	102 12	94 11
Ligowo	121	3	96 16	90 00
Regenerated Abundance	121	3	69 14	87 22
Orloff	111	8	91 26	82 14
Daubeney	114	8	88 08	77 09
Gold Rain	117	6	101 06	
Newmarket	121	5	100 00	
Victory	118	9	96 16	
Victor (Black)	119	7	90 20	
Garton's No. 22	119	6	71 26	

The stormy weather during August provided an unusually good test of the strength of straw of the various kinds. A great difference was observable; where one variety stood up well, those on each side were in many cases laid almost flat. The results showed the fallacy of the very common belief, which is held even by some seed breeders, that stiff coarse straw is a straw that stands up well. This is not the case, and the error of it was very evident this year. The finer, more

elastic straw of Banner, or Victory, remained upright, where the stiff coarse straw of Thousand Dollar, Regenerated Abundance, or Swedish Select, broke down and had no resiliency to bring it up again. The strength of straw is indicated in the above table by a scale of points, ten points meaning perfect stand. The only new varieties tried for the first time this year are Victor (Black) and Garton's No. 22. Neither of these have shown any special merit over the older sorts.

#### Barley

The uniform test plots of barley were sown this year on May 20, on sandy loam, summer-fallowed the previous year. The season was unfavorable for barley on

summer-fallow, and all varieties were badly lodged and very late in maturing. The yields as calculated from 1-40th acre plots were as follows:

#### TWO ROWED BARLEY

Variety	Days Maturing	Strength of Straw	Yield Per Acre Bus. lbs.	Average Yield for Five Years Bus. lbs.
Canadian Thorpe	106	2	63 16	60 44
Swedish Chevalier	109	0	56 32	60 02
Clifford	105	6	65 40	52 17
Beaver	109	8	62 24	51 08
Hannchen	107	2	73 16	
Brewer	109	1	73 16	
Gold	108	1	65 00	

#### SIX ROWED BARLEY

Variety	Days Maturing	Strength of Straw	Yield Per Acre Bus. lbs.	Average Yield for Five Years Bus. lbs.
O. A.O. No. 21	98	7	87 24	68 26
Odessa	103	3	80 40	68 02
Mensury	100	6	79 08	67 17
Mansfield	101	8	73 16	65 29
Yale	98	6	71 32	64 35
Manchurian	100	7	80 40	
Garton's No. 68	102	5	86 32	
Silver King	102	4	74 08	
Guy Mayle (Hulless)	93	10	67 24	
Success (Beardless)	90	10	63 40	

Hannchen and Brewer, which give the best results this year in the two rowed

class, are both comparatively new varieties. Hannchen was introduced a few

years ago from Sweden, where it is considered one of the best varieties originated at the Svalof Station. Brewer is a new variety originated by the Garton Seed Company.

O. A. C. No. 21 is a selection of Mendochuri barley brought out by Professor C. A. Zavitz, of the Ontario Agricultural College. It has for several years been one of our best yielding barleys, and is this year at the head of the list. Manchurian, selected by Dr. C. E. Saunders, from Mensury, was ahead of the O. A. C. No. 21 last year, but is not quite so high this year. Garton's No. 68, a new variety tried this year for the first time, makes a very good showing. The six rowed barleys as a class are ahead of the two rowed, both as to yield and as to earliness, and are much to be preferred for use in Manitoba.

#### TABLE OF FIVE SMART SONS

(By E. J. Raymond)

Once upon a Time a Farmer had 200 Acres of Rich Land. He had Stock and Machinery and the Business was Going Good. The Old Man had raised Five Stalwart Sons. But the Boys were too Smart for Work. They were Expert Pool Players and they held the Long Distance Cigarette Smoking records for their County.

Every morning the Boys hitched up the Best Horses and Drove to Town. The Old Man was proud of his Brainy Offspring and gave them an equal share of the farm Income, each boy receiving a Sixth.

Every day, including Sunday, these Five Sons could be seen in town at the Popular Pool room and in the Gilded Cafes. At home the Old Man worked hard, but he was Running behind. The Boys found that they did not have as much money as of yore. They held a Conference and Decided to Co-operate with the Old Man. They decided he was not Scientific. They bought him a lot of Books and Hired a Cornologist to go out to the farm and teach the Old Man.

The father was proud of his Boys and said that Good Times were coming because now they were Co-operating.

But, still, he could not keep up. One day he called a Conference. Mother was darning a pair of silk socks for one of her sons when she was called into Conference.

“Mother,” said the Old Man, “Let's Co-operate with the boys.”

“Now you leave those boys alone, Jake,” she said, “they are Smart Boys.”

“I know they're smart,” he replied, “but, doggone my hide, they gotta work.”

Next morning when the Five Smart Boys were hitching up to go to the city to Play Pool, the Old Man walked out to the Barn.

“Leave them horses there,” he said. “Hereafter you boys gotta stay here and work. If you don't, you don't eat and you don't get any money. What do you say?”

Having it put up to them Strong, the boys decided to go to Work. They read the Books they had bought for the Old Man and all pitched in and made the Farm Pay.

Moral:—This is just like present conditions. Everything people eat and wear comes from the farm. They can't obtain it from any other source. The farmer as a father, has a lot of idle sons to feed. The farmer may work as hard as he pleases, but as long as there is a gang of loafers and schemers, speculators and idle plutocrats, living in town, playing pool and loafing, the farmers will have to hump themselves.

These people who do not work are always sending out expert advice to the farmer and telling him and his family to “Hit it up,” to “produce more and better crops,” “improve his methods” and to be more “scientific.”

The first scientific thing to do is to use political power to scrape all the parasites off the backs of the working people, especially off the backs of the farmers.

The time has arrived for the farmers to do a little advising and to give a little expert advice.

Listen, read, think, and try to discover the best method to adopt to put the “five lazy sons to work” and to “get their feet out from under the table” unless they do work.—Co-operative Farmer.



# We have no Lies to Tell of Others

## Just some Truths about Ourselves

Following up the little lies of envy is waste effort. Those who bear false witness against their neighbor succeed only in giving direct evidence against themselves

*Read what our Eastern and Western friends think of us:*

From CHAS. A. WINDATT, Gamebridge, Ont.

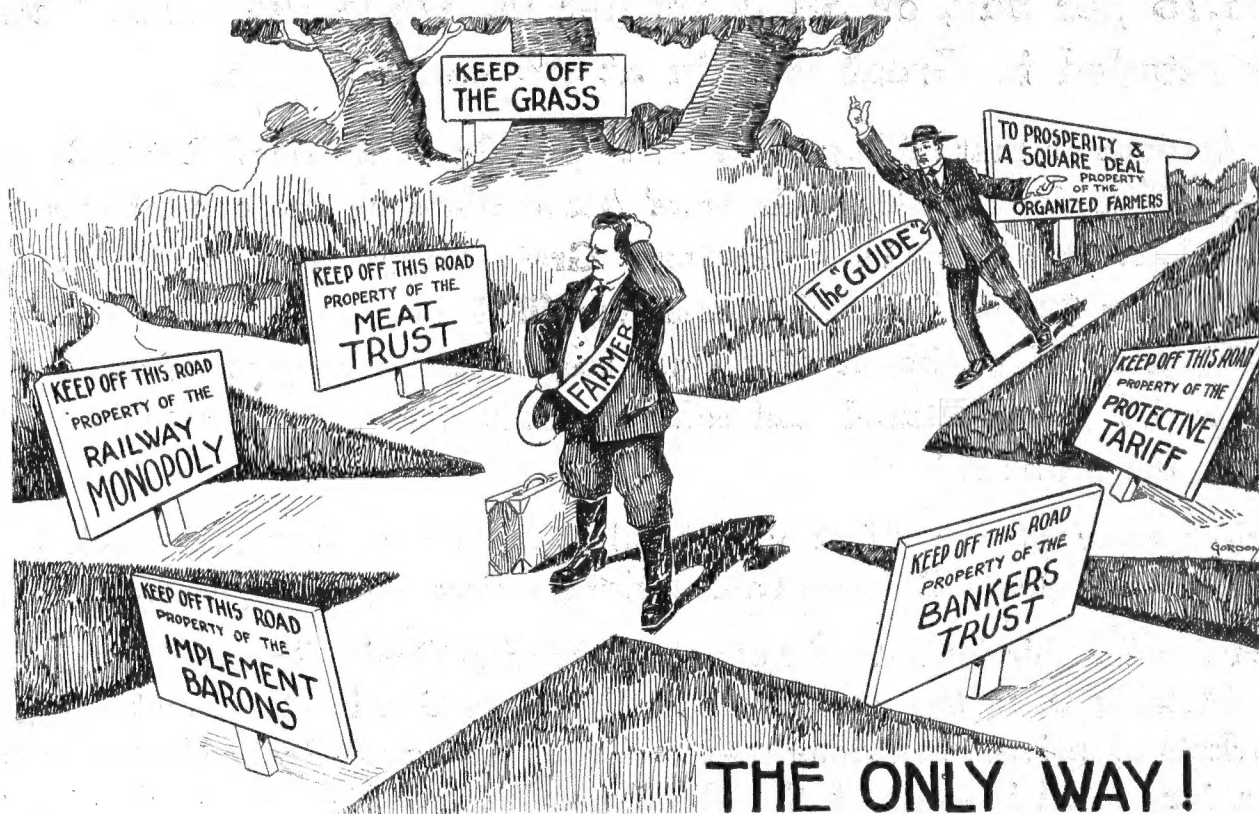
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# What are you paying for Flour ?

**T**HE Flour of one of the large milling companies is being retailed in some of the towns of Alberta and Saskatchewan for \$3.75 per bag, or  $3\frac{3}{4}$  cents per lb., while the same flour is being retailed in Great Britain at  $2\frac{1}{2}$  cents per lb.

The quotations of that milling company to The Grain Growers' Grain Company to supply flour for the Grain Growers' Associations by the car lot was \$2.80 per bag, but after The Grain Growers' Grain Company advertised flour in The Guide for \$2.60, this milling company filed an order for Grain Growers' Associations in Manitoba at \$2.55 per bag. At the present price of wheat, flour can be manufactured and sold at \$2.20 per sack at a good margin. Where is the profit going?

If each farmer of the West would take one extra share of stock in The Grain Growers' Grain Company and make the first payment of \$6.00; OR

If each farmer shipped one car of wheat to The Grain Growers' Grain Company, allowing them the one cent commission---which is at present going into the pockets of private individuals---The Grain Growers' Grain Company could build a large mill in each of the three provinces and maintain them for the benefit of the great common people. What is your attitude in this regard?

The civilized world is trembling on the verge of a great movement, either through the unprecedented growth of wealth flowing into the pockets of a few it will plunge downward into barbarism; or, through the co-operation of the great common people, it will rise upwards to degrees yet undreamed of.

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